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The California Numismatist

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and the
Numismatic Association of Southern California
Fall 2023, Volume 20, Number 3

About the Cover

A plump adult Loggerhead Shrike pauses during its relentless pursuit of nutrition during the waning months of the year at Mono Lake, near Lee Vining alongside US-395. John James Audubon wrote, "The male courts the female without much regard, and she, in return, appears to receive his haughty attentions with merely just as much condescension as enables her to become the mother of a family, whose feelings are destined to be of the same cold nature." Life gets very practical during the coming winter.

Visit Us on the Web

The California Numismatist has a website at www.CalNumismatist.com. Also, both CSNA and NASC maintain their own websites at:

www.Calcoin.org
www.NASC.net as well as
www.goldenstatecoinshow.com

And both associations have Facebook pages at:

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Presidents' Messages

NASC...

Once again, the holiday season is almost upon us! I continue to be hopeful that we can all take some time to be thankful for being able to participate in the wonderful hobby of coin collecting. I also hope that some of you will join me in taking a bit of time to make an effort to give back to the hobby we love in some way this season as well.

In the spirit of the holidays, I think it would be helpful to think back on your own introduction to coin collecting and to those who first introduced you to numismatics. What were the first coins you remember that brought those smiles to your face? Do you still have any of those coins today? Who were the people that introduced you to this hobby and helped you get started? For me, I remember a few common date Indian head cents and a really poor condition 1846 large cent given to me by my father when I was very young. I still have those coins in my collection today and whenever I look at them they instantly bring me back to those early days as a new collector.

Looking back to your own introduction to coin collecting may also help inspire you to find ways to bring new friends and family members into numismatics. Perhaps those first coins that you initially fell in love with can be shared with a new generation and have a similar effect on them. Or maybe it can be as simple as passing along a *Red Book* to a friend who already has expressed an interest in art or history. Better yet, invite a friend to join you at your next local coin club meeting; I know that the holiday parties held by many of our local clubs are especially popular!

Thanks again everyone for all of your support of this hobby that we love so much. Until next time, take care!

Michael J. Kittle
NASC President

CSNA...

The board met for the first time in July to update everyone on pending items and future plans. At the moment, we are discussing specific action items with the relevant board members or committees. We all agreed that our members and clubs are top priority, and believe our members should receive the best services. We would like to hear from you on what we can do better. Please send me your thoughts at jmgallego@losgallego.com.

We are enhancing our social media presence. CSNA already has a Facebook account, and we are setting up X (Twitter), Instagram, and Linkedin accounts. If you are interested in taking part or providing suggestions, please reach out to Darlene Cervantes (dmc1451@me.com), our social media committee chair. Please visit our website for nearby coin clubs and activities.

I am very proud to announce that the new edition of *Cherrypickers' Guide to Rare Die Varieties of United State Coins* is now out. I received an advanced copy with very nice thank you notes from author Bill Fivaz and editor Larry Briggs. Although one of the original contributors to the Washington quarters section was José Cortez, he passed away on 2016. He was a huge contributor to the US coin variety hobby. His legacy is recognized in this edition.

My contribution to the *Cherrypickers' Guide* was updating different sections on the Washington quarter, such as the major alterations for Washington quarters, which included revamping the narratives in the history of the WQ design, the obverse and reverse design alteration, and designs. The reverse hub comparisons now has corrections and more detailed information. New is my Reverse Design Varieties (RDV) quick reference, an updated estimated RDV population and my "build a set of reference WQ RDV's by collecting common varieties" that makes collecting WQ RDVs easy to do. More information, buy the book. To read my notes visit http://www.heartlandcoinclub.com/links.html#link14, which has been hosting my original presentation at the 2016 CSNA symposium.

José M. Gallego
CSNA President

Editor's Page

I've plagarized a writing of my father's a couple of times over the past three decades or so. It was a small thing, penned into a letter of resignation he wrote to an employer long ago, and at the time when I first read it, it reverberated with me and still does. He wrote, "It's said that to all lives is given a measure of good things; and if that's true, then based upon the time I've spent here I've gotten more than my share." I find myself in the same boat. My life is abundant, and TCN has been an important part of it for two decades now. But that time is drawing to an end. I've completed this issue, and will do the final issue for 2023, but after that will step down and be a simple reader of TCN. I know that there are many talented people out there who can seize the reins, all of them now taking in these words, and will trust that for one of you it will be something that calls to you in the quiet of night while you muse yourself to sleep.

If those thoughts call loudly enough, please feel free to contact NASC President Mike Kittle or CSNA President Jose Gallego (or *me* if you'd like), and more conversations can take place. I can assure you of my personal support, and will guarantee that there will be great satisfaction in taking on the role.

As always, grateful thanks go out to this issue's authors, columnists, and regular contributors. There wouldn't be a TCN without them.

Best regards,

Greg Burns
Editor

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Please visit us at an upcoming Coin Show

Due to coin shows being cancelled, contact Glenn Schinke (626) 221-4606 if he will be at the coin show you will be attending.

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Corresponding Secretaries' Reports

CSNA—

by George Magaan

(See below for the latest membership numbers reported by Corresponding Secretary George Magaan.)

NASC—

<open position>

NASC corresponding secretary's position is open, hence there's no report for this issue. If you have an interest in this position, or any others within the association, please contact President Michael Kittle at mike@kittlecoins.com.

CSNA Membership on 24 Sept. 2023

Regular	152
Life	103
Associate	1
Member Clubs	14
Member Club Life	11
Business Members	12
Total	281

NASC Membership on 20 February 2023

Total	298

Dear Members—Please Note!

If you've moved, please advise us at the relevant address below:

CSNA—George Magann
1740 Sessler Drive
Yuba City, CA 95993
gcmagann@hotmail.com

NASC—<open>

Thoughts on Volunteering...

Each year, about 64 million Americans—one-fourth of the adult population—are invited to volunteer. For many, volunteerism is a source of great joy and satisfaction. In fact, the National Institutes of Health has found improved mental and physical health in folks who volunteer.

- Ask yourself what you love doing. Write down *three things* you enjoy in your spare time and *three talents* you love tapping into at work.
- Now ask yourself what change you'd like to see in the world. Better opportunities for young people? More accessible healthy food in neighborhoods? Clean beaches?
- See if you can draw some dotted lines between *what you love to do* and *what you'd like to accomplish*. There's your path to joyful volunteer opportunities!

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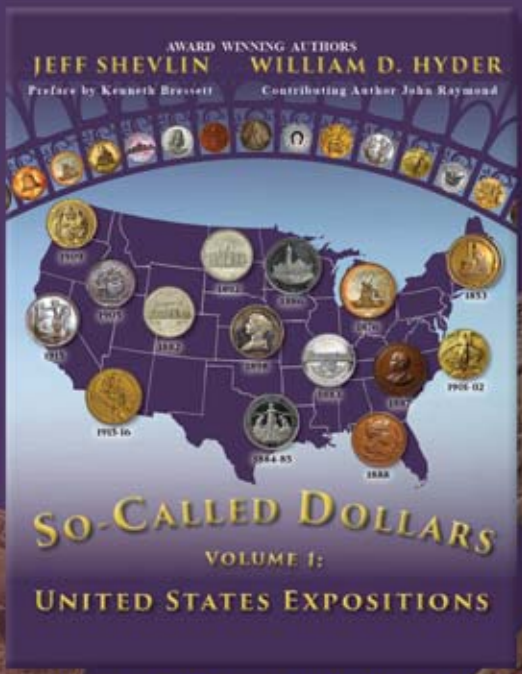

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A Fascinating Discovery In My Common Type Coins, Roosevelt Dimes

by Billy J. Febuary

Over the years I have saved many of the yearly coins issued and put them in 2 X 2 holders, including mostly P and D coins, and then stored them in plastic pages and put them in 3-ring binders. The dates included started with the 1946-P and 1946-D and many of the 1946-S coins, which I graded using the various grading standards and guides making sure they were properly graded according those standards. This included grades from AU-58 to MS-64 of the many Roosevelt dimes I had collected and put away over the years, all which are still stored in 3-ring binders.

On a yearly basis, I have reviewed the grade I had given the cons and made sure they were also upgraded with current prices according to the monthly *Coin World* price guide.

Recently, I have reviewed the non-silver dimes which were minted starting in 1965 and are currently being issued in both clad and silver, the silver coins with an S mint mark and the P and D coins with a clad content. The procedure is still continuing along with some without a mint mark (the 1982). The 1983-S silver Roosevelt dime also was minted with no S. Some of the late Roosevelt coins are shown with a satin finish, which shows a much higher value in only the S minted Roosevelt dimes.

I have continued to study the Roosevelt dimes stored in my 3-ring binder and have found there were special mint set coins issued from 1965 to 1967, which were all priced differently than the regular issued coins.

My next finding with the Roosevelt dimes in my collection were two different types with the same mint mark, some are regular minted coins and others appear much different; both are 1989-D coins. The regular minted coins of that date and mint mark were graded MS-65 and several of the same dated coins appeared to be proof coins with the same D mint mark. Those proof types could easily grade proof 69 or higher because of the vivid details and high glossy appearance.

My 1987-P and 1987-D mint set of Roosevelt dimes display that same appearance as a proof 69 coin or higher. I have searched the remainder of my Roosevelt dimes finding a few with some proof-like appearances, even though others of that same date only appear as MS-63 to MS-65 coins.

These proof looking Roosevelt dimes are easily found in my collection because of the far different grade they present, which is a proof appearance. They must have been given a different minting process to make those so different in their appearance over a regular minted coin.

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Many of the later Roosevelt dime coins appear to have a much higher minting process as many of them can now be graded as MS-66 to MS-67 and a few can be graded as proof-like coins, but they are still made with the D mint mark.

I will continue to review this unusual thing in those coins that were minted as a regular coin issued to the public for daily use, but more and more of these coins are now appearing to be proof-like coins.

Enjoying Your Hobby?

Ever wonder what's going to become of it in the future?

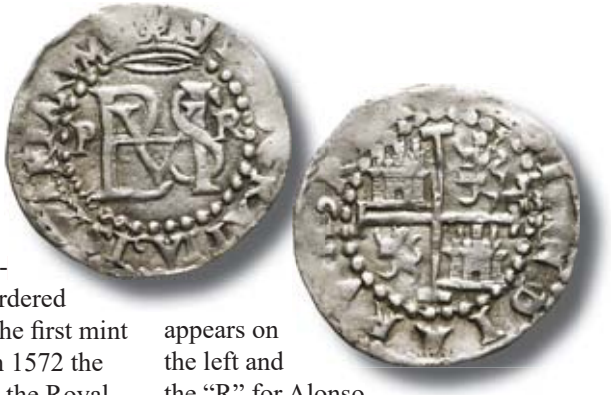
Who will be doing the research when the current crop of "greybeards" is gone? Better hope someone promotes it to the general population and gets young people involved at an impressionable age...

Hey, that's just what CSNA and NASC do!

And now, you can help them to ensure there will be someone around interested in your collection when it comes time to pass it along by making a tax-deductible donation today. Simply send a check to either of the association corresponding secretaries (addresses on page 9), identify your gift as a "fund-raising donation", and then receive acknowledgement in TCN (or not, as you wish) along with a tax-deductible receipt.

Among the First Coins Minted at Potosi, Bolivia: an AU Rincon ½ Real

by Steve Sussman



In 1545, Cerro Rico ("Rich Mountain") was discovered. It may be the richest silver deposit in the world, located in Bolivia. The Spanish Viceroyalty Francisco de Toledo ordered the initial construction of the first mint there near the mountain. In 1572 the foundations were laid near the Royal Palaces in the Plaza del Regozijo, for this rather expensive three-year construction project (Maxwell, 2020). The first coins there were minted during the reign of Philip II of Spain (1556-1598). The first assayer of the Potosi Mint was Alonso de Rincon from 1574 to about 1576. The town of Potosi grew greatly in size due to the advent of the mint and silver mining there, which contributed 20% to 60% of the world's silver over the next 265 years. This mint had the longest run of silver cobs among the Spanish Colonial mints (1574-1773), but no gold (Sedwick & Sedwick, 2007).

One of the first coins minted there was the ½ real (or "macuquina"). On the obverse of this ½ real is a monogram of Philip II with a small crown on top. The mint and assayer marks are indicated in different locations on the obverse. On the one shown in the photos, the "P" for Potosi Mint appears on the left and the "R" for Alonso de Rincon appears on the right. On the periphery is DEI GRATIA (H) ISPANIARVM (by the grace of God, Spain). On the reverse is the cross of Jerusalem, and upright lion and castles in quarters symbolizing the Kingdoms of Castile and Leon (in northwestern Spain, united kingdoms since 1230 AD). On the periphery is the lettering ET INDIARVM REX (and the Indies, king). The writing on the periphery, considering both sides of the ½ real, indicated that Philip II was, by the grace of God, the King of Spain and the Indies (Sedwick & Sedwick, 2007).

Occasionally a naïve numismatist gets very lucky as one attempts to explore history and acquire well-preserved rare coins. Such was my fate at the May 2021 Sedwick auction. The coin was listed as a Potosi, Bolivia, cob 1/2 real, Philip II, assayer R (Rincon) to right. S-P1; KM-1.1;

Cerro Rico is a mountain in the Andes near Potosí, and is popularly conceived of as being made of silver ore. It provided vast quantities of silver for the Spanish Empire, most of which was shipped to metropolitan Spain. The Cerro Rico de Potosí was the richest source of silver in the history of mankind. After centuries of extractive mining methods that severely damaged the local ecology the mountain continues to be mined for silver to this day. Due to poor worker conditions, such as a lack of protective equipment against the constant inhalation of dust, many of the miners contract silicosis. They have a life expectancy of around 40 years. The mountain is still a significant contributor to the city's economy, employing some 15,000 miners. —Wikipedia

Cal-135. 1.71 grams. Furthermore, it was judged as being a well struck AU with choice details, "full and bold monogram and cross with most of the legends visible, minimal toning with some luster, no problems, a desirable type and more so in this high of grade" (Sedwick, May 2021). I sent the coin in to PCGS, and it was graded as a half real, Philip II, 1574-76 Potosi, Bolivia, R to right AU53 PCGS, 1.74 grams.

This was among the first coins struck at Potosi, 93% silver. There have been five graded by NGC: one XF45, two VF30, one VF25, and one V8. Also, there is one NGC Good Details holed (sold October 6, 2021, at Heritage Auctions). There has only been one graded by PCGS, my AU53 (top pop). There have been approximately 15 ungraded described at Sedwick Archives (Sedwick grades: 3 XF, 2 XF details, 5 VF, 1 F holed, 2 F, 1 holed F, 1 Grade 1 Atocha). There may be up to 10 more ungraded ½ reals in existence, offered through various websites or auctions, some found in shipwrecks, and perhaps some found near the mint in a hoard. So, of the up to 32 or so Philip II Rincon ½ real coins surviving out there, the one pictured is the very nicest one known. The melt value of this coin is under $1.20 USD. The intrinsic value is very hard to measure. As a piece of history one can hold in one's hands—it is priceless.

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Security Tips While Attending Coin Shows

by George Magaan

While visiting several coin shows looking for ways to improve the enjoyment for all attendees, I watched many members, coin dealers, and the general public. I was surprised by the lack of security precautions they followed. Coin shows are advertised almost everywhere, asking for all to attend and enjoy. While most will come to a show for pleasure, others will come to view security measures and see how they are set up and followed. They are looking for a quick and profitable score with the best chance of getting away from the crime safely.

This is not the best of times, with the increase in crimes and our economic situation: unemployment, those that do not want to work, and the tough economy, all creating an unpleasant situation for everyone. Above all there are the large groups of young adults working these smash and grab crimes in all types of businesses. We have been lucky so far, but it could happen at one of our shows.

A few pointers that could help us all...

When parking and before entering a show view the parking area. Be aware of people that do not fit in or are trying to hide or appear to just be watching what is going on at the venue. People just standing around looking. If you are going to move a large quantity of items, have a friend with you to help and notify security to be watchful during the move.

Make sure all other valuable items are stored in the trunk of your vehicle and make sure the vehicle is locked. Dealers and attendees need to be aware of their surroundings during the show. Be on the lookout for people who do more looking at what is going on than visiting dealers or looking at coins. Staring at doors or watching security is a clue. Or not fitting the profile of a collector or a club member. If in doubt, contact security.

Secure all your transactions and valuables prior to leaving the dealer's table. Conduct your closing business and your goodbyes before you head for your vehicle. Ask security for an escort if you have a large quantity of items and are alone.

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Check the back seat before entering your vehicle. After packing your car, do not return to the show to conduct more business. Your vehicle could vanish. As you leave the show, make sure you lock the doors to your vehicle and be aware of other vehicles with people sitting in them just looking. If you suspect or feel that you are being followed, drive to the nearest police station, fire station, or other public forum. You can also go to a friend's house. Call to alert them to what is happening before you get there.

Never lead them back to your home, or stop and get out of your vehicle. Just be aware of your surroundings and practice good security measures. Be alert, be safe and enjoy the shows.

Enjoying Your Hobby?

Are you grateful for the fun you've had over the years?

Consider the enjoyment future generations can have if they're properly introduced to numismatics. Sure would be nice if there was an organization that was set-up to help spread the word...

Hey, that's just what CSNA and NASC do!

And now, you can help them to ensure that others get the message about our terrific educational hobby by making a tax-deductible donation today. Simply send a check to either of the association corresponding secretaries (addresses on page 8), identify your gift as a "fund-raising donation", and then receive acknowledgement in TCN (or not, as you wish) along with a tax-deductible receipt.

Queen Zenobia of Palmyra—the Golden Queen

by Ross Irvin

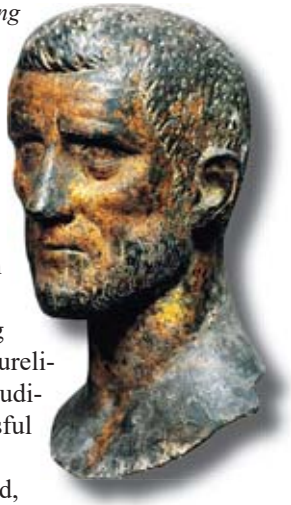
In the year 260, the Roman empire in the east was in serious trouble. Shapur I of Persia had invaded Roman territory and overrun Armenia, Cappadocia, and most of Syria. A Roman army lead by Emperor Valerian I advanced through Mesopotamia. His army became weakened by the plague. He attempted to settle the issue by negotiations, but he and his negotiating staff were overcome by the Persians. Valerian spent the rest of his life acting as the stool for the Persian king to mount his horse. When Valerian died, his body was stuffed and displayed in a Persian temple. Valerian's son Gallienus proved ineffectual. Much of Gaul, Spain, and Britain came under control of Postumus, the commander of the Rhine legions, who formed the independent Gallic Roman Empire which lasted for the next 15 years.

Queen Zenobia.

Emperor Valerian I reduced to a simple footstool for King Shapur I of Persia.

In the east, Odaenathus, the ruler of Palmyra and a Roman ally, managed to invade Armenia, Syria and most of Mesopotamia. He besieged the fortress of Emesa, where one of Gallienus's rival emperors, Quietus, was killed. In 264, Gallienus celebrated a triumph in Rome to commemorate these early victories. Odaenathus was given the titles, "Restorer of the East" and "Commander of the Romans." On campaign in Anatolia in late 267, Odaenathus and his oldest son, Hairan

Bust of General Aurelian who later rose to be emperor spanning 270-275.



were assassinated through a murky plot, which remains unsolved to this day.

At this point the widow and second wife of Odaenathus, Septimia Zenobia assumed the historical center stage. Zenobia claimed to be an ancestor of the Ptolemy queen, Cleopatra. Blessed with spectacular dark beauty, she was studious and conversant in Latin, Greek, Syriac, and Egyptian languages. The *Historia Augusta*, a 4th century biography of emperors, describes the queen, "… her beauty incredible. So white were her teeth that many thought that she had pearls in place of teeth. Her voice was clear and like that of a man."

Zenobia accompanied her husband on campaign, often riding a horse dressed as a soldier or marching at the head of troops. After his death, she quickly assumed control to fulfill her ambition as ruler of a vast empire, initially through her young son, Vabalathus. Gallienus sent his praetorian prefect, Heraclianus, to restore Roman control over Palmyra, but he was quickly defeated. Gallienus had enough problems closer to home. He and his successor Claudius II left Zenobia alone.

Queen Zenobia used this period to consolidate, then expand Palmyrene territories in the east always under the auspices as trusted ally of Rome. First, she expanded her Syrian territories, then took parts of Arabia. In August 270 Claudius II died of the plague and his younger brother, Quintillus, who had remained in Rome, became emperor. He lasted through the following month. Facing the army of Aurelian, one of Claudius II's successful generals, his troops deserted, and Quintillus committed suicide. In October 270 a Palmyrene army of 70,000 invaded Egypt. Zenobia became Queen of Egypt.

Although all of the mints of the Roman empire minted coins for Quintillus, the mint of Antioch, controlled by Zenobia, did not. She minted posthumous coins of Claudius II with the inscription "DIVO CLAVDIO," but no coins initially for Aurelian to keep her options open. After the capture of Egypt, however, she threw caution to the winds. Debased silver antoniniani coins minted at Antioch show laureated busts of Vabalathus on the obverse with his name and the title "VCRIM-

Antoninianus with Vabalathus on the obverse (left) and Aurelian on the reverse (right).

DR". Interpretations of this title are varied, but one is, "Vir Clarissimus, Rex, Imperator, Dux Romanorum" This version stands for "Illustrious Man, King, Imperator, Leader of the Romans."

The reverse of the coin is a radiate bust of Emperor Aurelian, who became emperor in the fall of 270. It has the normal titles for an emperor of Rome. It reads IMP C AVRELIANVS AVG. The Alexandria mint issued debased silver tetradrachm coins of the same design with similar titles in Greek. Egyptian papyri of the time recorded the year 271 at the first year of Aurelian's reign, but the 4th year of the reign of Vabalathus, who claimed his accession back to the death of his father.

Zenobia and Vabalathus used the year 271 to consolidate their possessions in Asia Minor which included Galatia, Cappadocia, Armenia, Mesopotamia, Syria, Arabia, and Egypt. At the same time, the energetic Aurelian repelled invasions of the Juthungi, Alamanni and the Vandals, put down an uprising in Rome, as well as quashed rebellions from Roman generals Septimus in Dalmatia, Domitianus in southern Gaul, and Urbanus, location unknown. In his spare time, Aurelian also began construction of a new wall to defend Rome. His resources were limited. To the west, there was the breakaway Gallic empire consisting of Britain and Gaul. To the east, loomed Zenobia's Palmyrene empire. Where should he go first?

By March of 272 Aurelian was on the march through the Balkans towards the east. About the same time, the mints of Antioch and Alexandria began minting coins of Vabalathus without the Emperor Aurelian reverse and with the title, "AVG" or Augustus. For the first time, Zenobia appeared on coins as Augusta as well.

Vabalathus without the Aurelian reverse.

Queen Zenobia antonianus.

Queen Zenobia tetradrachma.

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Aurelian defeated the Palmyrene army at Immae near Antioch and then recaptured the fortress Emesa. Palmyra was surrounded and besieged. Empress Zenobia was captured trying to escape to Persia. Palmyra surrendered in June 272. Aurelian's fleet, commanded by future emperor Marcus Probus, recaptured Alexandria in May. Vabalathus disappears from history.

It took Aurelian another year to subdue the barbarian Carpi, who had invaded Dacia, return to Palmyra to put down a revolt (this time razing the city) and then return to Italy with his army to subdue the western Gallic empire under Tetricus. Both armies formed up near Catalaunum in Gaul. After the battle commenced, Tetricus and his close staff deserted to Aurelian. The now leaderless army was annihilated by Aurelian's legions.

Aurelian had now reunited the entire Roman empire again. In 274, the Senate awarded him with the title "Restitutor Orbis – Restorer of the World." He was also granted a "Triumph," for he and his soldiers to march into Rome with spoils and trophies to celebrate their victories. The greatest trophy was Queen Zenobia. The golden queen staggered loaded with jewels and golden chains behind a Palmyrene royal chariot that had been built for a different entry into Rome. Happily, for her, Aurelian mercifully gave her a pension, an estate in Tivoli, and married her to a Roman senator. She appears to have lived happily ever after. . . .

The defeated Queen Zenobia.

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Federally Issued 3¢ and 5¢ Money from the 1860s

by Rick Melamed

To combat a dismal economy in the 1860s, the US government produced eight different variations of 3¢ and 5¢ money (many more when considering the sub-variants). Various factors were involved; the main reasons were: massive bank failures, the start of the Civil War and the dwindling supply of gold and silver mined from the West. In this article we will explore the varieties and the explanations for their existence. There were three main types of the 3¢ denomination: 3¢ fractional currency, 3¢ nickel and 3¢ silver coins; for the federally issued 5¢ denomination, there were five main variations produced: 1st – 3rd issue of 5¢ fractional notes, 5¢ nickel and the silver half-dime coin.

Fractional Currency

(Three cheers for US Treasurer Francis Spinner.)

Francis Spinner pulled the US out of economic chaos by ingeniously

Above, Francis Spinner.

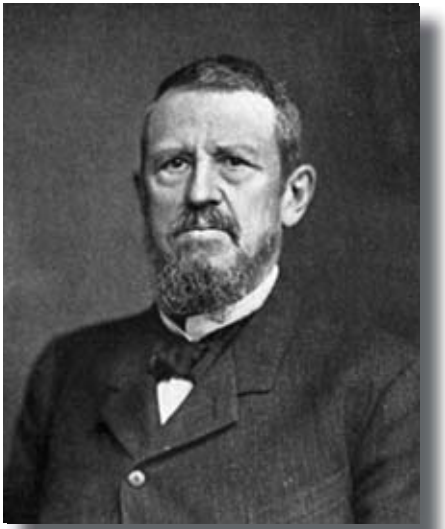
Fractionals: upper left, 1st issue 5¢; upper right, 2nd issue 5¢; lower left, 3rd issue 5¢; lower right, 3rd issue 3¢.

inventing postage (1st issue) and then fractional currency (2nd - 5th issue) to combat the dearth of circulating coins. It was a stopgap measure until the government could figure out how to get metal coins back in circulation. But from 1862-1876 fractional notes were how the public made change. Without this unpopular but vital solution, merchants struggled with everyday commerce. Before fractional currency was introduced, merchants were using different methods to make change (tokens, private banknotes, merchant script, stamps, encased postage, etc.). During its 14-year run, there were five issues of fractionals produced; this was necessitated to combat widespread counterfeiting. Only the first three issues of fractionals had a 5¢ denomination (the 3rd issue had a 3¢ and 5¢ denomination).

By the 4th and 5th issue, the treasury stopped printing 3¢ and 5¢ fractionals. In the 1860's 5¢ still had quite a bit of purchasing power; the equivalent today of $1.82 according to economic historians. So why did the treasury stop making the 3¢ and 5¢ note? Because a new federal law in 1866 banned the production of currency less than 10¢—this was a way to ensure the adoption of lower value base metal coins. Overall, several laws in less than 10 years were passed to deal with the existential crisis of the lack of circulating coins. Many elements of those laws are still in effect today.

- The Coinage Act of 1864 was a federal law passed on April 22, 1864, which changed the composition of the 1¢ coin and authorized the minting of the 2¢ coin. Large cents were nominally pure (or as pure as it emerged from smelting, without any deliberate addition of other metals). When transitioning to small cents in 1859 other metals were added: (1859–1864) 88% copper, 12% nickel; (1864–1909) 95% copper, 5% tin and zinc. The new legislation also mandated that "In God We Trust" be added to all circulating money.
- Passage of Mint Act of March 3, 1865, authorized the mintage of 75% copper/25% nickel coins to eventually replace 3¢ and 5¢ silver coins (versions of these denomination were already in use: 3¢ silver since 1851; silver half dimes since 1794). Part of the law also banned the issuance of fractional currency in denominations of less than 10¢.
- The Mint Act of 1873 ended the mintage of the silver 3¢ and silver half-dime coins—which were deemed unnecessary since nickel copper were an acceptable and a more cost-effective replacement. The law also authorized the mintage of trade dollars for international use.

Like a lot of government legislation, policy is often dictated by commercial interests. In this case, since gold and silver were widely horded, there was a desire to create coinage made from base metal. While 5¢ nickels are part of everyday life today, they did not come into existence until 1866 (3¢ nickels were first produced in 1865). Prior to that, only silver "half-dimes" represented 5¢ of purchasing power. The powerful American industrialist, Joseph Wharton (co-founder of Bethlehem Steel and founder of the Wharton School of Business) lobbied Congress vigorously for the passage of



Joseph Wharton.

legislation authorizing the minting of nickel/copper based low denomination coins. No surprise that in 1862, Wharton purchased Gap Mining, based in Pennsylvania, whose mines had ample supplies of nickel (4.5 million pounds were eventually extracted—25% of the world's supply). Prior to the legislation, nickel was not a profitable metal to mine since it was considered too hard a substance (eventually over time as smelting and metal working methods improved, nickel became a valuable resource). With the passage of the new minting law, Wharton had a large customer to purchase his nickel... the US Treasury. One would think Wharton would be happy with the adoption of nickel/copper coins, but his self-interest went beyond that with the outlawing of 3¢ and 5¢ fractional currency which would have cut into his sales. The good thing about the new coins is they were much harder than gold, silver, and copper and therefore more durable. However, their hardness also proved to be more difficult to mint. Regardless, with ample supplies of nickel and copper, mintage of low denomination coins returned after more than three years of only paper coins. The public must have found some comfort in new metal coins since fractional currency was so unpopular.

Left to right: 1866 dated 3¢ nickel front/back; 3¢ silver coin front/back.

Left to right: 5¢ shield nickel front/back; 1866 silver half dime front/back.

As for fractional currency collectors, there is some regret on not having a 3¢ and 5¢ note for the 4th and 5th issue fractional.

1866 US Government Minted 3¢ And 5¢ Coins

Imagine a citizen going into the general store in 1866 and purchasing an item for 8¢. If the customer wanted to use 5¢ and 3¢ federally issued money they had eight different forms to complete his/her purchase. If the merchant accepted private scrip, private bank notes or tokens, then the possibilities extend much further.

Privately Issued 3¢ & 5¢ Currency And Tokens (Not Legal Tender)

In the 1860s, making daily transactions was even more complicated; there are scores of privately issued currency and token examples in circulation. We'll conclude with images of a few 3¢ and 5¢ examples.

Thanks to Heritage for the images contained in the article.

J. J. McCaffrey and Son

A Pioneer Santa Barbara Family Saloon

by William D. Hyder

The Spanish introduced vineyards in California, planned to support the missions founded to convert the indigenous tribes to Christianity. The mission padres harvested the grapes to produce juice for the sacraments and fortified wine for their own dinner tables. Many of the vineyards were abandoned following the secularization of the missions in 1837. The growing pueblo of Santa Barbara followed a different course post-secularization. The mission fathers sought help from an Irish settler, Nicholas Den. They had befriended him in the past with financial help to purchase a herd of cattle. Thanks to Den and his father-in-law, Daniel Hill, the Franciscan fathers were allowed to continue managing the mission after Den leased and later purchased the properties from the Mexican Governor Pico.

I could continue the saga of Nicholas Den, but mine is a story of a fellow Irishman, James McCaffrey, his son, and grandsons. James McCaffrey was born in Ireland in 1811 and immigrated to Australia before the discovery of gold in California lured his young family to California in 1849. The physical toll of mining forced him out of the gold fields whereupon he took up residence in the old Mission San Jose. His son, James J. McCaffrey was born at the old mission in 1851. Although a tailor by profession, it is said that Nicholas Den encouraged James McCaffrey to move to Santa Barbara where he farmed potatoes before leasing the seven-and-a-half-acre mission vineyard from its caretaker, Bishop Amat, in 1856.

By the time McCaffrey entered the vineyard business in Santa Barbara, another 250 acres were in production in the county. The mission vineyard thrived and grew under McCaffrey's care and in 1868 he opened the Wharf House to market the wines and brandies he was producing. He purchased the property from the church in 1871 where he had built a distillery and supporting buildings. James McCaffrey and his son Thaddeus later sold their products under the name of Jas. McCaffrey and Son on lower State Street in Santa Barbara.

NOTICE.

JAMES McCAFFREY
Has opened the

WHARF HOUSE,

For the sale of his Premium Wine and first class Brandys, where he will be happy to meet his friends. He returns them many thanks for their kind and liberal patronage and hopes to merit a continuance by producing

WINES AND BRANDYS

That can compete with any in the State. He solicits the patronage of first-class judges of fine Wines and Brandys that may think proper to visit the harbor or city of Santa Barbara.

[je13-tf.]

Santa Barbara Weekly Press*, September 19, 1868.*

Thompson and West's History of Santa Barbara County, California*. 1883.*

San Jose Vineyard.

PARTIES DESIRING

PURE WINES

Should call and sample our stock before purchasing elsewhere. We have on hand a large stock of

Fine Old Native Wines

OF our own manufacture, which we sell at the **Lowest Prices.** Depot, next door to B. C. Wright's Hay and Feed Store, Santa Barbara, Cal. **JAS. McCAFFREY & SON.**

The Independent*, May 31, 1883.*

His oldest son, James J. McCaffrey, established his household in Santa Barbara following his marriage. He contracted with the city to clean and maintain city streets as an independent contractor while undoubtably assisting with chores in his father's vineyard. James senior retired in 1898 and his wife sold the vineyards in 1900 following his death. When his father retired from the vineyard business, James junior prepared to follow his father into the wine and spirits business. The younger James and his son William purchased the saloon business of Harry Meyers near the corner of State and Ortega, stating their intention to remodel and open a "first-class house." The March 21, 1900, *Morning Press* printed the notice of application for a liquor license for J.J. McCaffrey & Son at 642 State St.

The new business ordered drink tokens from L. H. Moise in San Francisco when they first opened to promote their business. The tokens vary slightly around 28.5 mm and were struck in white metal. The size makes it unlikely that their saloon had slot machines as those tokens were typically 21 mm. Kappen's California Tokens and California Tokens Supplement catalog four varieties K-74, 75, 76, and 226. I document another variety of this group and an unlisted token that was produced much later. In addition, I believe K-76, listed as aluminum, may be based on a cursory visual examination of a brilliant uncirculated example of K-75.

Kappen Unlisted, 28.7mm, 5.3g.

Kappen 75(?), 28.6mm, 5.6g.

Kappen 74, 29mm, 6g.

Kappen 74 (canceled), 28.5mm, 5.2g.

In my opinion, the unlisted 5¢ drink token is a blundered trial piece, perhaps intended as a sample. The obverse is similar to the other 5¢ tokens except that it lacks the dingbats (or decorations) used on the other tokens. In addition, the final A in BARBARA is struck over an errant S. The reverse die is the same as that used for K-74 and K-75. I attribute apparent minor differences to the wear on the unlisted token. My opinion might change should additional examples appear in the future. If it is a rejected trial strike, it had to have been carried as a pocket piece given its heavy wear.

Kappen notes that there are two die varieties of K-75, but I question if the second variety was later cataloged as K-226. My K-75 appears to be aluminum in color perhaps accounting for the K-76 attribution. The use of multiple dingbats on the obverse is distinctive, and again, unusual that more examples are not known to me.

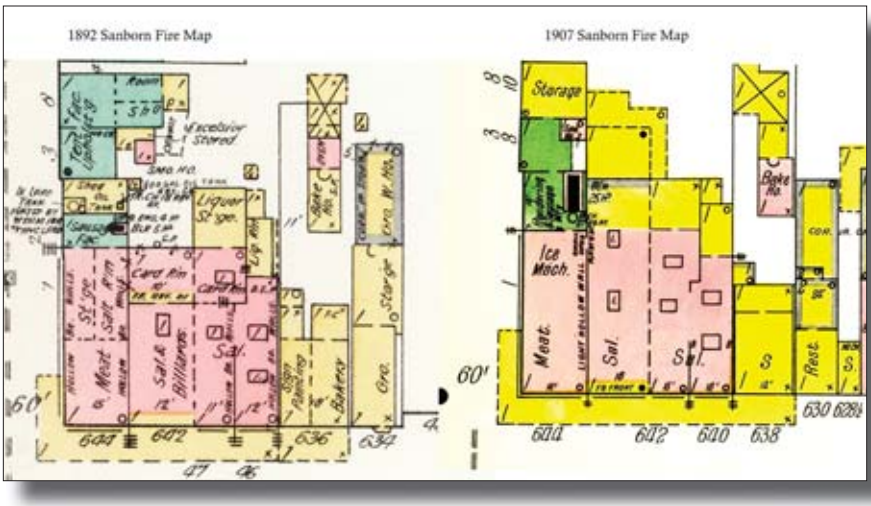
Kappen-74 is the most common example of the token encountered. The obverse die is easily distinguished from K-226 by the size of the lettering and placement on the obverse leaving no room for the comma following BARBARA. The reverse die is the same as the previous two tokens. All three of these reverse pieces are signed L. H. MOISE . S. F. The second example pictured here has been cancelled by the drilled or punched hole.

The obverse and reverse dies for K-226 are visibly different from the previous three dies. As with K-74, the obverse has only one dingbat below the firm name. The lettering is smaller, leaving room for the comma after BARBARA. The lettering for the firm name is tighter than that found on K-75. The lettering on the reverse die

Kappen-226 (canceled), 28.4mm, 5g.

is noticeably tighter as well. The other major difference is the lack of the Moise signature on the reverse. Feisal notes that the L. H. Moise signature is common on tokens from 1894 to 1906, but that it becomes less common after 1900 except for its use on larger medals. His observation leads me to believe K-226 was the last production of the medals from the Moise firm.

J.J. McCaffrey and Son generated enough business after opening that they purchased their building from Harry Meyer at the end of 1901. They expanded their footprint in 1904 to accommodate additional storage space. Sanborn fire insurance maps illustrate the internal changes and expansion as the saloon expanded into liquor and beer distribution. The maps also document that street address numbers were changing as the city grew and matured in the early 1900s. An article in the September 28, 1905, *Weekly Press* identifies the McCaffrey business at 638 State Street. Comparing the 1892 Sanborn map with the 1907 map shows the business has expanded significantly. Importantly, it shows they eliminated the card rooms typically found in saloons at that time. The presence of card rooms created conflicts with city ordinances governing the hours during which liquor could be sold. Rooms with exterior entrances could be used to hide the fact that liquor continued to be served out of sight from the public area of the saloon.



The 1892 versus 1907 Sanborn fire maps.

CERTIFICATE OF PARTNERSHIP.

J. J. McCaffrey and W. J. McCaffrey hereby certify that they are partners, and the only partners in the business transacted under the firm name of J. J. McCaffrey & Son, (a designation not showing the names of the partners) at No. 634 State Street, City of Santa Barbara, County of Santa Barbara, State of California, and that both said partners reside at No. 835 Orange Avenue, in said city.

J. J. M'CAFFREY.
W. J. M'CAFFREY.

Morning Press*, October 5, 1911.*

Kappen Unlisted, 24.5mm, 1.8g.

The October 5, 1911, *Morning Press* carried a renewed legal notice of partnership identifying their location as 634 State St. Although various newspaper advertisements following 1911 use a State Street address of 636 in addition to 634, the 1911 date provides a likely date of the other unlisted token. The square, aluminum token identifies J. J. McCaffrey & Son at 634 State Street, and is signed PATRICK & CO. S. F. at the bottom of the obverse. Its size and shape again clearly distinguish it from the more common 21 mm tokens typically associated with slot machines and saloons.

J. J. McCaffrey and Son maintained a good reputation throughout its years of business. They expanded from a saloon to selling and distributing a full line of wines and liquors. They were also offering auto delivery. The world was changing prior to prohibition. In 1916, J. J. McCaffrey and Sons reported that their business at 643 State St. was being remodeled. New windows would be of plate glass and display counters of the latest type.

FULL LINE
OF
Wines and Liquors

FAMILY TRADE SOLICITED

Agents for
RAINIER BEER—THE BEER OF VIM AND VIGOR.
Doctors Prescribe It—You'll Like It.

J. J. McCAFFREY & SON
The Family Liquor House.
Both Phones 256 634 State Street. Auto Delivery

Santa Barbara Daily News and the Independent*, January 16, 1914.*

J. J. McCaffrey passed away just after midnight January 8, 1918. His obituary reported that he was beloved by his family, friends, and his many acquaintances and customers. After prohibition, his sons converted the business to a sporting goods store. Today, J. J. McCaffrey's tokens remain a scarce to rare souvenir of his many years as a businessman in Santa Barbara.

Interior of McCaffrey's saloon. Image courtesy of the Gledhill Library, Santa Barbara Historical Museum.

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California Digital Newspaper Collection, University of California Riverside, Center for Bibliographical Studies and Research. https://cdnc.ucr.edu/.

Newspapers.com.

Factoid...

Though some of the recorded facts may be in dispute, the original adobe of the old San Jose Winery operated during McCaffrey's tenure is regarded as the oldest surviving building in Santa Barbara County, having been built by Indian laborers under the supervision of the padres of the Santa Barbara Mission circa 1804.

18th Century London Grocer Robert Orchard and His Tokens

By John Duff

Subjects of the United Kingdom during the latter half of the 18th and early 19th Century between the years of 1787 to 1804 would experience a phenomenal change in their coinage as the production of private provincial token-coinage exploded on to the market. These beautiful privately minted coins quickly became popular and often preferred to the limited regal coinage and the large amount of counterfeit coinage circulating at the time called evasives.

The production of provincial token-coinage began in 1787 when the "Copper King", Thomas Williams (1737-1802), who was the managing partner of the Parys and Mona Mining Companies of Anglesey, began using the mine's own copper to produce pennies, half-pennies, and farthings to pay their employees. At the time there was a severe shortage of small denomination coinage to pay workers in the mines and factories. Other miners, business owners, and private mints quickly joined in to produce some of the greatest coinage of the time.

By 1798 a businessman named James Conder would publish an early catalog of these privately minted tokens. The popularity of this catalog is where the term "Conder Tokens" comes from. James Conder had a token made for his drapery business in Ipswich and he was also an avid collector of these provincial tokens. His Ipswich token of Suffolk is DH35 can be found in *The Provincial Token-Coinage of the 18th Century Illustrated* catalog by R. Dalton and S. H. Hamer 1910-1918.

A so-called "Druid" token of the Anglesey mines (DH45) and a painting of the "Copper King" Thomas Williams, by T. Lawrence, c. 1788-9.

Top, Richard Harper's, and below that, Robert Conaway's tokens from West Smithfield market.

Right: Conder's token (DH35) and above a map of the West Smithfield market, where Orchard apprenticed as a young man.

It would become clear as time went by that some of these tokens were being produced in large numbers to be used as coins in trade and commerce, and other tokens were being produced in small numbers for collectors.

This brings us to the tokens of London grocer and tea dealer Robert Orchard. His store was located at 34 Greek Street corner of Church Street in Soho, London. But he also produced cocoa and chocolate at a shop in Sawbridgeworth, Hertfordshire. He issued tokens from both London and Sawbridgeworth.

Robert Orchard apprenticed as a young man on St. John's Street, Clerkenwell at the famous West Smithfield market. West Smithfield market goes back 800 years to medieval times when it was an open field outside the walls of London where horses, cattle, sheep, chickens, and other animals would graze, be sold and/or butchered. This was also the place where jousting matches were held and dissidents and heretics were publicly executed. It is here that Scottish hero Sir William Wallace was hung, drawn, and quartered in 1305. Wat Tyler, the famous leader of the English Peasant's Revolt of 1381 was killed here as well. Heretics would be publicly burned at the stake.

West Smithfield had become a major marketplace in London and during the 17th Century many of the taverns, bars, markets, and different shops were producing their own private tokens. As mentioned, Robert Orchard became a grocer and tea dealer through his ap-

prenticeship at West Smithfield during the latter half of the 18th century. These early West Smithfield tokens of the 1650s made by taverns, bars, and various shops may have influenced Robert Orchard's interest in private tokens as he would make his own token DH401 with Smithfield on the reverse.

The story of Robert Orchard is interesting because he had 20 tokens minted, with five different portraits of himself on 16 of them. There is no other Conder token you can say this about. He was a grocer and tea dealer and while there are plenty of other grocer, tea, tobacco, and alcohol related Conder tokens, none like the volume that Robert Orchard produced. There certainly were other tradesmen that had their likeness on Conder tokens including Iron Master John Wilkinson, Charles Roe of the Copper Works, bookseller J. Lackington, and hatter and bookseller William Rusher.

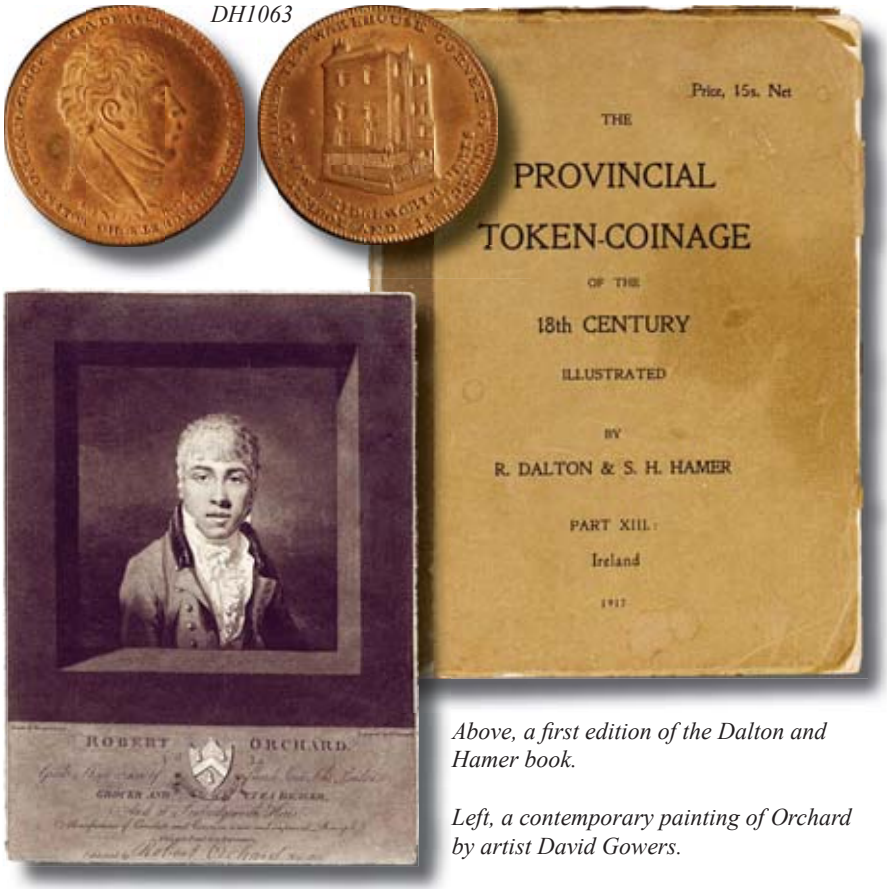
One of the engraved portraits is based on a painting by David Gowers that he had commissioned of himself, others are not. But all the engravings done seem to be approved by him as he submitted a list of his tokens to James Conder to be added to Conder's catalog of these tokens that was published 1798.

Of course, this raises the question about Robert's motives for having all these tokens minted when only the four farthings were produced in large enough numbers to be used in commerce as a trade token. The remaining 16 tokens are in small numbers, some extremely rare, and two are considered uncollectable. There are also a number of muled tokens made by the makers Prattent and Skidmore using Robert Orchard dies. A mule is when a token is made with obverse and reverse dies not originally meant to be paired. I will show you one of the Prattent mules from Dublin, Ireland, a little later in the article. But remember these mules minted were not issued by Robert Orchard.

In considering Robert Orchard's motivations I would say he must have been proud about his apprenticeship at West Smithfield marketplace because he had a token made with Smithfield on the reverse. He certainly must have been proud of his shops both in London and Sawbridgeworth having made so many tokens. James Conder also made multiple tokens promoting his drapery business, but he used a portrait of cardinal Wolsey born in Ipswich in 1471 on some of his tokens, and other tokens of his used an ancient cross, an ancient gate, and an ancient building.

Robert Orchard also had enough resources to have his portrait painted and mezzotint prints made of these paintings. The tokens engraved with his likeness are really an extension of having one's portrait painted. Remember there was no photography and no phone selfies that we so much love today. What did exist then were paintings, drawings, shadow cutouts, and sculptures done of your likeness. These tokens of Robert Orchard were the sculptures of his likeness and he probably really enjoyed having them made. I certainly would have enjoyed something like this too.

Mr. Orchard may have been a collector or at least an admirer of these tokens as I mentioned earlier, he wanted to make sure James Conder included his tokens in the 1798 James Conder catalog.



Above, a first edition of the Dalton and Hamer book.

Left, a contemporary painting of Orchard by artist David Gowers.

Was Robert Orchard vain? I don't know. Someone had written this on the back of one of the Mezzotint prints of his portrait. Maybe he was somewhat vain but no one was harmed by this. Just realize he has successfully brought himself into the 21st century. Here we are discussing the 18th century London grocer Robert Orchard. We may all be a little vain in wanting to be recognized and cared about in life and to feel like what we are doing has some importance in the world.

Truth is we will never really know Robert Orchard's exact motivation and it is probably a little of all the above.

So, let's look at the five different engraved portraits of Robert Orchard found on 16 of his business tokens.

Back in 2004 Jim Wahl wrote a very good article about the faces of Robert Orchard on his different tokens. He said," What is really unique in this series is that pieces were issued in penny, halfpenny and farthing denominations with two different bust portrayals on the penny tokens, three in halfpenny and two in farthing pieces. The different bust faces show a progression in age and are dated from

DH1

DH399

DH313

1795 to 1804."

Let's first look at one of the most rare and famous of Robert Orchards tokens. This would be the high relief penny listed under Hertfordshire, Sawbridgeworth DH1. Only four are known with one badly defaced. There are some nice modern electrotypes made of this token that are available to collectors but the chance of acquiring one of the four known is slim at best. The obverse of this token is a high relief bust of Robert Orchard based on the painting by David Gowers found in the National Portrait Gallery in England. It says, ROBERT * ORCHARD * SAWBRIDGEWORTH ** HERTS **. The reverse of this token shows a book lying at the foot of a tree, a church in the distance, and says, SAWBRIDGEWORTH * PENNY * TOKEN PAYABLE * FEBY * 1801 *.

The earliest dated token is a half penny Middlesex DH399 showing a bust to the left and says, ROBERT ORCHARD and JACOBS under the bust. There is a very prominent obverse die break on this token. The reverse of this token is the Orchard's arms on a shield and says, HALFPENNY 1795. There is a Prattent mule using the obverse die of Orchard's listed as the reverse die of Dubin DH313. The obverse die of this token has an H and a bugle horn upon a shield, and says, PAYABLE * IN * DUBLIN * OR * BELFAST 1795.

The next portrait is on a farthing token dated 1797 listed as Middlesex DH1060 showing a bust to the left with a hat on, JACOBS under it and says ROBERT ORCHARD * 1796. The reverse die has a large cypher R.O.

The next portrait is on a half penny listed as Middlesex DH402 showing a bust to the right wearing a coat, JAMES under it and it says, * ROBERT ORCHARD * LONDON TOKEN . 1797. The reverse die shows Orchard's arms on a shield between two branches. An O is above the shield.

The Orchard Middlesex token listed as DH401 also showing a bust to the right and is now listed as unknown and if found would be unique. The reverse has a beehive and says, SMITHFIELD TOKEN 1797. Below this there are two branches of leaves. There is no photo of this token but

there is a line drawing. The existence of this token is based on an advertising in the *Morning Post* (London) March 10, 1802. S.H. This is what the advertising said:

To THE AMATEURS OF COINS.

To be disposed of, Robert Orchard's Smithfield Token, unique, the only one ever coined, mentioned in "Conda's Arrangement of the Provincial Coins." Letters addressed, postpaid to A. B., No. 47 Davies Street, Berkeley Square, with the price that will be given, will be attended to.

Hamer in his 1903 article for the *British Numismatic Journal* had suggested that this token was purchased by coin dealer Henry Young (1739-1811) whose own token is listed as Middlesex DH39.

The fifth and last engraved portrait of Robert Orchard to show is a penny listed as Middlesex DH38 showing a bust to the left. The obverse die says, ROBERT ORCHARD No. GREEK STREET CORNER OF CHURCH STREET SOHO LONDON * 1803. The reverse die says, GROCER AND TEA DEALER WHOLESALE RETAIL & FOR EXPORTATION AND AT SAWBRIDGEWORTH HERTS MANUFACTURER OF CHOCOLATE & COCOA ON A NEW AND IMPROVED PRINCIPLE.

Robert Orchard's four different farthings are the most available. The 13 half-pennies, and three-pennies

DH1060

DH402

DH401

DH39

DH38

are much harder to acquire. The Sawbridgeworth DH1 penny and the Middlesex DH401 half-penny are not considered collectable. With some patience you can acquire four of the five Robert Orchard portraits.

These early British provincial tokens like the Robert Orchard series are what makes the collecting of Conder tokens such an interesting endeavor, enabling one to travel back in history.

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Gary Groll.

Brian Herriott.

Enjoying Your Hobby?

Maybe so much you're "drowning" in assets?

Decades of collecting can cause one to accumulate a mountain of materials. Wouldn't it be great if there were a way to easily lighten the load?

Hey, CSNA and NASC can help with that!

Both organizations can accept your tax-deductible donation today, and will put those assets to work to help the hobby. Simply send a check to either of the association corresponding secretaries (addresses on page 9), identify your gift as a "fund-raising donation", and then receive acknowledgement in TCN (or not, as you wish) along with a tax-deductible receipt.

We Get Letters...

Got some thoughts you'd like to share with other readers, comments on articles or opinions you've read in TCN*, or otherwise have something you'd like to say? Let your voice be heard and write to us via snail-mail to CSNA, PO Box 1181, Claremont, CA 91711, or better yet drop us an e-mail at gregsburns@gmail.com. Submitted material may be edited for form or content...*

Sharp-Eyed Reader

Greg:

You have outdone yourself with the spread and range of articles this issue...however there are a few faux pas I was a bit surprised you didn't catch:

1) Page 17 and the Holtville article: It is stated that national banks existed from 1863 to 1935. *Wrong*, as that was while they issued the national banknotes. National banks still exist today only their note issuing privilege has been removed since July 1935. Tsk, tsk, tsk.

2) Page 19 - two errors IMHO - first it was the Pennsylvania *Railroad* never railway and right below you state that the MacNeil design was selected for the dime but elsewhere and in real life, it was the quarter. Yes, the general public sometimes doesn't differentiate between the two but there *is* a difference and especially when it involves a name such as this one.

3) Page 20 - towards the bottom right you state that Liberty is looking to her right. Not so, she is looking to her *left*, the viewer's right thank you.

4) In a couple of places (you really only need one) you state "the Standing Liberty Quarter, as it commonly known."

Okay, picky, picky, picky, I know; however, accuracy is always important.

I found the cobs and obsolete currency features also rather interesting. Always enjoy receiving the magazine; it's tops.

—Bob Cohen

Hi Bob,

Great to hear that you enjoyed the issue, and happy that you digested it so thoroughly, too! And that was no easy task, given, as you pointed out, the breadth of articles and topics in that one.

Yeah, I'm afraid there's likely a lot of errors that escape my attention, either through ignorance or simple inattention, but it's good to have others with eagle eyes that can point them out. If you don't mind I'll include your email and this reply in the next issue as a kind of "correction".

Hope you keep on enjoying the magazine. I was running rather late at the beginning of the year but have slowly been catching up. Maybe I'll be able to get the fall issue out on time <grin>. Best regards, Greg

CSNA Board Introductions

by Jose Gallego

CSNA President Gallego continues his introductions of the various members of the CSNA executive body...

Director Philip L. De Augustino

Philip has been a member of the CSNA board of directors for over five years.

While in high school, Phillip liked the Walking Liberty half dollars, the Winged Liberty head dimes (Mercury dimes), and the buffalo nickel. However, he did not start collecting until 1998. He started buying Morgan and Peace silver dollars in VF and graduated to mint state.

His collecting sprouted from there to cents, nickels, dimes, and so on. He eventually began collecting the 1914 series of federal reserve notes, large and small-size silver certificates, World War II emergency notes and Philippines victory notes. He has completed two collections, Eisenhower dollars, and Franklin half dollars.

Phillip has been an ANA volunteer representative for five or six years. The public library and local high schools have featured his coin displays on a regular basis.

Also, he entered his second term as vice president of Hemet Coin Club, and recently he presented a talk on "Collecting Proof and Uncirculated Franklin Halves." He was the Hemet coin club representative at NASC.

Corresponding Secretary George Magann

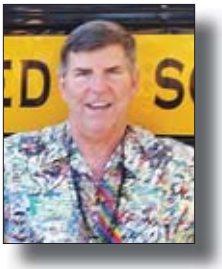
George says that he fell into this job by accident, however, he voluntarily accepted a position to do CSNA membership. And down the road, and to his surprise, he was elected to the position of corresponding secretary in 2019.

George has been an active member of the Sacramento Valley Coin Club since 2013, and a member of the Sacramento Valley Detecting Buffs (metal detecting club) since 2003. He enjoys finding old gold and silver coins in the fields and along old trails and wondering how they got there, which brings happiness for him.

Furthermore, he also enjoys wandering through coin shows and scanning the displays for new treasures; for him it is pure joy, and he feels like he is in heaven.

He's had a lifelong interest in coins, collecting now and then. However, his real interest in coin collecting started in the early 1980s. He loves the Walking Liberty half dollars and the silver creations by other mints. He enjoys what the US mint is doing now, updating the coins and recognizing many aspects of the accomplishments of the people of the United States.

Recording Secretary David James Trimingham



Since 1958 his grandfather gave him a silver dollar every time he visited in Pleasanton. He would treasure it and not spend it, but put it in a special box. Over the years, his collection grew. As many parents in the 1950s did, his parents bought each child a US mint set. His collection went from 1958 to about 1978. Every time he went to the grocery store, he would always check his change for buffalo nickels and Mercury dimes and save them immediately. During his Cub and Boy Scout years, he displayed his coin collection and baseball cards for their collecting badges.

He traveled with his parents all over the world tracing their genealogy, and he saved coins from the countries they visited. He even had Communist coins from behind the Iron Curtain of East Germany and Poland. He had a family friend from Canada who would send him Canadian paper dollars. Furthermore, he also had several European and Australian pen pals and they'd mail each other care packages that sometimes included nice coins.

On one occasion, his father took him to the bank and showed him his gold South African Krugerrand coin that was stored in his safe deposit box. For him, that was really neat and shiny. His father made it a teaching lesson to David, saying that President Nixon made it illegal for Americans to have gold and that the US dollar was no longer backed by gold or silver. Very interesting to a young teenager at the time. At that time, they kept it hush-hush, and *top secret*. Fast-forward to today, and now gold is worth $1,940 an ounce. Wow!

After graduating from California State University at Sacramento, he enlisted in the US Air Force in 1981 and served until 2002. He was stationed in Turkey and Saudi Arabia and traveled to other places when he was on leave of duty. So naturally, he collected even more foreign coins. He was hooked on coins by then. Upon returning home, he found out about the Fairfield Coin Club and joined as a member. After a year or two he became an officer in the club, and today is in his third year as the president.

Director Robert Crossan

Robert has been a CSNA Board member since 2021. He was ordained as a Clergyman in 1982 and eventually retired as a Captain in 2015 from the U.S. Navy Chaplain Corps, where I served as a Group Chaplain.

He cannot remember a time when he was not a coin collector, as his father introduced him to the hobby at a very early age, starting him out with the standard Whitman books and taking him to coin conventions. His current interests center on large coins are Morgan dollars, $20 gold pieces, half dollars, gold and silver bullion, and silver bars.

CSNA Annual Northern Educational Symposium and Joint Forum with Northern California Numismatic Association

To be held Saturday, November 18, 2023, starting at 9:30AM (registration at 8:30AM) an all-day event at the Vallejo Naval and Historical Museum (second floor), 734 Marin Street, Vallejo. CSNA has partnered again with the Northern California Numismatic Association to hold their Joint Forum with the theme, "Visiting History Via Coins" Presenting during the event will be:

Moderator Kimberly S. Kiick (ANA)

Jose Raul Ramirez: *"Reales to Pesos"*

Marina Fischer: *"Octavian: The Birth of the Roman Empire"*

Lloyd G. Chan: *"Alexander the Great: The Man and His Coins"*

Emile A. Mestressat, III and Suzanne Trigonis: *"Energizing Youth Numismatics"*

Free, with ample free parking and convenient access. Simple on-site lunch service and many eateries within walking distance. Museum open to all attendees throughout the day. Door prizes.

Latest information available at:
CSNA, PO Box 4003, Vallejo, CA 94590-0400
Michael S. Turrini, emperori@juno.com, 707-246-6327
www.calcoin.org www.solanocoinclub.com dlhcoins@gmail.com

THE CALIFORNIA STATE NUMISMATIC ASSOC. IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE HEARTLAND COIN CLUB COIN SHOW PRESENTS A CSNA EDUCATIONAL SYMPOSIUM

28 OCTOBER 2023

Location: Guardian Angels Church, 9310 Dalehurst Rd. Santee, CA 9207 featuring the following 3 Educational Presentations:

11:00PM,

Richard Dowis: "Collecting NASA and Apollo Memorabilia and Coins"

Dick, of the Hemet Coin Club, will be doing a presentation on his outstanding collection of NASA/Apollo related memorabilia. Dick has amassed a large number of collectible items and commemorative coins related to the space program and its achievements and will have a number of items on display!

12:30 PM

Dr. Robert Fagaly: "Comitia Americana Medals, their Creation and History"

Dr. Fagaly, Ph.D. in Physics, was the lead author for the "Grading Guide for Early American Copper Coins", which was awarded the NLG's Book of the Year in 2015. His current interest is in the Comitia Americana medals, the subject of his presentation.The Comitia Americana Medals series, produced between 1776 and the early 19th century, memorializes some of the pivotal moments of the American Revolutionary War and were created after Continental Congressional voted to memorialize the heroism, friendship, and leadership of key American and French revolutionaries.

Dr. Fagaly has graciously volunteered to display his personal collection of these extremely rare medals as part of his presentation.

2:00PM

Jim Phillips: "How to Create and Maintain a Website for Your Club."

In this age of electronic information, a basic website with information about your club is almost a necessity, and with todays design programs they are easier than ever to create! I will go over the basics and show how to design, and put online, a simple and maintainable website for your club. It really is doable and is one of the things most needed by clubs for their members.

We hope to see you there!

California Token Spotlight

Shining on: Lake County Schools

by Merle Avila

Adapted from *Images of America: Lake County Schoolhouses...*

The first decade of public school legislation in California established the framework that would eventually allow for incorporated cities and counties to build and fund schools. But legislation takes time, and for most of the 1850's, the paltry tax of 3 cents, then 5 cents, and finally 10 cents on every $100 that the state allowed counties to levy for schools barely covered the cost of construction. The law was kinder on urban centers, with incorporated cities able to levy 25 cents on every $100, but Lake County was no urban center.

Starting in the early 1860's, the new California state superintendent of public instruction, John Swett, wrote and lobbied for the passing of legislation that created a state school tax and required counties to levy sufficient taxes to raise at least $2 dollars per census child between four and eighteen years of age. With this patchwork of monies, all counties in California were required to maintain free public schools for at least five months out of the year.

Washed along by the ebb and flow of the legislative process, California communities like Lake County tried

to stay above the tide. The shifting populations of a growing community only added to the confusion. Between state laws on one side and the local changes in demographics on the other, the school districts of Lake County, like drops of quicksilver, were ever

Lakeport Grammer School, 1907

Kelseyville School

shifting, moving together one minute only to split apart the next.

The first step in establishing a school district in Lake County was to determine the need. County policy seemed to change over the years, but as a general rule, a proposed school district needed to have at least 10 pupils living in the area in order to justify the existence of a school. The "area" varied throughout the county. In the more remote regions, like on Cobb Mountain, students were expected to travel five miles or more to get to school. Compared to towns like Lakeport, where students lived right around the block from their school. If the number of school age children dropped below 10, then a school district lapsed and district lines were redrawn. Cobb Valley School District formed in 1871, and a small one room schoolhouse was built to serve the small community. Once enough children were found to be living within a proposed school district, lines were drawn and money was raised. By 1862, one year after becoming its own county, Lake County boasted five school districts, which it funded by the levied tax. In 1862, this tax amounted to only 639.53, but only two years later, it had nearly tripled to $1,805.30. This set the stage for more schools to be built in the growing Lake County as more money was brought to bear. By the end of the decade, upwards of 14 schools were in operation. After the county raised enough money to construct a new schoolhouse, it then looked for a preferably free place to build it. Rarely were donations of land offered by locals out of a sense of philanthropy. The first Morgan Valley Schoolhouse, was built on an acre of land donated by homesteader Joe Butege, who offered the plot so that the county would not build the schoolhouse where it originally intended to, right in front of his house. The Kelsey Creek Schoolhouse was moved several times during its life. Each time, land was donated by local farmers who wanted it nearby so their children did not have to walk miles to attend.

Pioneers living in the remote stretches of Lake County wilderness went to great lengths to ensure their children received education. In the Long Valley School District in eastern Lake County, the John family lived so far away from the school that the

Lake County is nestled in the north-central part of the state, and bordered by the counties of Mendocino, Glenn, Colusa, Yolo, Napa, and Sonoma.

children were not able to attend each day. So, the father dropped his kids off at school at the beginning of the week, where they lived with their teacher, Bertha Woodward, until week's end. In what would become emblematic of real schools of Lake County, the Long Valley School District underwent several phases of closing and reopening due to the shifting of populations in the remote hillsides. With rural schools only serving 10 to 20 children, it sometimes only took one family moving away for that school's attendance to fall below the 10 child minimum and therefore risk closure of the school.

Rural farming, mining, and lumber communities characterized Lake County society at the time. Not just buildings where students went to school, the schoolhouses constructed in 19th century Lake County became gathering places for their communities. Trying to reconstruct the actual classroom experience of Lake County students is challenging, not least because they differed from one school to the next and even from one student to the next.

In the earliest years, when schoolhouses were only just starting to appear, parents had teachers board with them at night and teach their children during the day. Susannah Roberts Townsend, who had immigrated to Lake County in late 1859 after first living in the goldfields during the Gold Rush, relates to a relative back east that the woman on whose property she lived "made it a condition that either I or Emory (her husband) teach her children" which Susannah agreed to do. Word quickly got around, and other nearby families sent their children so that Susannah was soon teaching nine children. But, as was customary in such rural areas of that time, she

took her payment in potatoes or "a sack of cabbage or beets or some eggs" In the end, Susannah worked three months as a teacher, in which time she earned $ 60. only $1 of which was cash, the rest being goods in kind.

The massive population boom in 1870's, which saw Lake County's population nearly triple, coupled with a maturing education system in the rest of California, created the foundation for a modern school system in the county. Teachers became better trained and better paid, and the curriculum they taught was well thought out.

The decade of 1900 to 1910 saw the first drop in Lake County's population since Americans had immigrated to the area in the 1850's (from over 6000 residents to just over 5,000) This depopulation might have something to do with the closing of several mines, including the large Sulphur Bank Mine in 1905. The population remained stagnant until the construction of roads into the county brought a new wave of families in late 1920's

These first three decades of the 20th century saw Lake County transition from a pioneer outpost of cattle wranglers, farmers, loggers, and miners into a modern California county, one still largely remote, but with its agricultural products traveling farther afield than ever before. By 1900, wheat farming had surpassed cattle ranching, which had been the county's first industry, but outpacing even that golden crop were pears, Bartlett pears to be exact. First planted in the 1880's Lake County's pears, dried and canned then shipped via trucks out of the county, made their way around the world. With the close of World War 1 in 1918, the county's canned pears helped feed an impoverished Europe so that by 1925, Lake County had become the pear canning capital of the United States. Largely focused in Big Valley, with Kelseyville as the primary hub, the pear industry set Lake County on the map.

Whether a result of this industrial growth or itself a product of it, the infrastructure in Lake County exploded. In a county once dominated by private toll roads, Lake County's board of supervisors started buying these back and opening public roads instead. By the early 1930's, state Highways 53, 20, and 175 connected Lake County to the rest of the state.

The changes of the 1880's and 1890's were minor compared to those that the new century brought. Thinking back to his own childhood in 19th century Lake County, William M. Nobles recognized this: " Our grandkids have palaces to go to school in, and buses to take them there. We were lucky if we had any kind of old shanty school house to walk miles to." In a single man's lifetime, schooling as he knew it had fundamentally changed.

The nationwide progressive movement of the 1890's had altered the con-

cept of schools, even in far-flung places like Lake County. Sociopolitical groups like the temperance movement raced like wildfire across the country, and by the 1890's Lake County had its own chapter of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. In education, progressive changes included pedagogical innovations, expansion of the curriculum, addition of extracurricular, and improvement in education of teachers. The last decade of the 1800's and first decade of the 1900's saw the birth of a modern education system, and Lake County rode the wave along with the rest of California. Of course, being a rural county also meant Lake County did not see all of these national changes effected, and there still existed one room rural schoolhouses well into the 1930's locally (and indeed, all the way into the 1970's)

The large, consolidated schools of the late 1910's and early 1920's, which soon became norm, represented a major shift in Lake County education. Remembering the move to the new consolidated school in Lakeport in 1923, retired teacher Helen Davis especially recalled that, for the first time in her career, she was able to teach a single grade in a single classroom. Indeed, the very profession of teaching saw dramatic changes, with the authority to certify teachers gradually shifting from the local back to the state level.

The image of the "Little Red Schoolhouse" is now an icon of American culture. It does not matter that very few schools in rural America were ever painted red. In Lake County, schools were lead white, if they were painted at all. But the truth behind the color of the building and the stories associated with the schools themselves does not change the validity of the memories of those who attended and taught in them. Reminiscing at the ends of their lives, old timers in Lake County could not finish a story without first relating one or two anecdotes about their time as students in county schoolhouses.

As the 20th century progressed and more one room schools closed their doors in Lake County, former students looked back on their time in those cramped rooms with varying levels of nostalgia. For someone who found fault in the current school system, the myth of the one room schoolhouse served as an exemplar of better education. For another person who longed for a perceived past when communities stuck together, the one room schoolhouse became a symbol of a better time. The importance of the rural school in Lake County lay in the eyes of the beholder.

This diversity of opinion was reflected in the various fates of one room schools in Lake County. The buildings themselves were among the first to be flagged for preservation during the 1960's and 1970's, when historic preservation swept the nation. Local historical groups and individual property owners recorded those schoolhouses still standing, their locations, and any stories that onetime students could recall. Despite such attention, on the whole, these buildings succumbed to thrifty landowners who reused them for other purposes, winter storms that ravaged their unprotected roofs, and the occasional wildfire that devoured all traces of a building. Only a few survive to this day.

"Sir" Bob Fritsch Inducted

Judy Blackman has provided a press release notifying us that Robert (Bob) Fritsch has been made a knight in the Saint Eligius Numismatists Brotherhood of the United States of America (a branch of the similarly named Canadian organization). Knights are inducted based upon their generous spirit, their advancement of numismatic education and the science of numismatics, their volunteerism, their fostering of fellowship, and their help in growing and sustaining the numismatic hobby for the enjoyment of others.

This July 22 photo by Lloyd Chan show Bob being presented his induction certificate as a knight of St. Eligius, by these five knights: (left to right): Sir Clifford Mishler, Lady Phyllis Ross (newly elected ANA Governor, effective August 11, 2023), Sir Ralph Ross (ANA president until August 11), newly knighted Sir Robert Fritsch, Sir Scott Douglas (grand knight and chancellor), and Sir Serge Pelletier. Male knights are addressed as *sir* and female knights as *lady*.

During the ANA Pittsburgh convention at which the induction was held, Bob freely distributed the first ever issue of an elongated St. Eligius medal, "PATRON OF NUMISMATISTS • Saint Eligius • MAY HIS WISDOM GUIDE YOU". Bob has a number of squish machines, and has been designing and producing elongated coins for decades. As he plans to have these coins find their way across a couple of countries, Bob's production process will result in a mintage of around 2,000 pieces, so he engaged CZC in the production, and this is noted on the left-hand side of coin. Engraving the die took a couple of months, but then it was smooth sailing from there.

Downey Numismatists Dissolve

We received news via Albertus Hoogeveen that at the first of the year the Downey Numismatists coin club "decided to close doors due to the lack of attendance." Pictured are a few pieces of exonumia the club had created over its existence since its founding in 1961.

Application for CSNA Membership

Individual Membership Dues (New Rates Effective 12 July, 2015)

- Regular Member: $20 per year / $55 for three years / $90 for five years (includes print TCN)
- Regular Member: $10 per year (digital only TCN)
- Associate Member (spouse of a Regular or Life member and at same address): $10 per year (digital only TCN)
  Provide spouse's name:_____
- Junior Member (age 17 or younger): $10 per year (digital only TCN)
  Provide your Birth Year_____
- Life Member (includes print TCN): $500 (18 to 54 years of age), $450 (55 to 64 years of age), $350 (65+ years of age)

Organizational Membership Dues

- Clubs: $20 per year ($55 for three years, $90 for five years)
- Businesses: $20 per year ($55 for three years, $90 for five years)

Additonal Mailing Fee: $10 (Mailings to non-USA addresses only)

Name:_____

Address:_____

City:_____ State_____ Zip_____

Email:_____

Applicant's Signature:_____

Sponsor: *CSNA Webmaster*
or enter sponsoring CSNA member's name: _____ (optional)

- Make your check or money order payable to: **CSNA**
- Mail completed application to the Director of Membership Services:

George Magann
1740 Sessler Drive
Yuba City, CA 95993
gcmagann@hotmail.com

- ATTENTION PAYPAL USERS. Members can now pay their dues through PayPal. Payments can be sent to our **CSNA1960@gmail.com** account. Your written instructions should include renewal term and address or contact information to ensure delivery of your issues of The California Numismatist.
- Enquiries about CSNA should be addressed to CSNA Membership Director George Magann, or CSNA Treasurer Lloyd Chan at his email address found on www.Calcoin.org. Please allow several days for a response.

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The Emerging Hobbyist

by Michael S. Turrini

Over the past years, maybe a full decade, I've presented TCN readers several diverse topics plus welcomed others to author their respective thoughts.

For this issue, I shall present something which is a provocative issue for me, namely *local coin clubs*, particularly California local coin clubs.

Ignited by a local coin club in Ontario, Canada, that is about to end: yes, a local coin club in Canada, and why not be aware? We are all in the same hobby, regardless of borders. Also sparking that once here in California there were around 200 local coin clubs! And today, reading the last pages of TCN it might total 50 or so, plus firing my thoughts that in my decades of dedication with organized numismatics I have witnessed the death of several local coin clubs, particularly within northern California, and have buried two, the latter not a statistic worthy of any recognition.

With these, let me submit my thoughts on why local coin clubs die or disappear. In addition, comments from TCN readers are encouraged.

First, it is easy: members refuse, cease, give-up, fail, or no longer care or are willing "to roll up sleeves" and "give sweat equity" to a local coin club. We all listen and see it: the same grow old or tired and just stop, with no one coming to the helm. There is a point that even the most devoted of us who toil for local coin clubs lose either the energy or the enthusiasm, and even both! Carrying the prior point, I still remember vividly one of the most respected local and state enthusiasts remarking in the now defunct San Francisco Coin Club: "no way, we have to do that again."

Coupled with the aforementioned, some local coin clubs collapse under the weight of inadequate finances and income. This is evident with the decrease in locally sponsored coin shows, and the wrenching the Pandemic wrought on several local coin clubs holding coin shows.

Continuing, sometimes "tired and true" doesn't always sustain. In receiving and reading newsletters and bulletins from local coin clubs, here in our Golden State and across our nation plus around Canada, it is evident that most all repeat the same activities and programs. While this is acceptable, maybe some creativity might enlighten. Nothing is wrong in experimenting.

Read up on other local coin clubs and learn what each is doing or enjoy-

ing and "steal the idea!" I admit and plead guilty for that crime, openly and candidly. Only not wishing to name the victims, local coin clubs! LOL!

Having submitted to the readers, what are the resolutions? Well, it does not take a rocket scientist or a PhD thesis, to know. It is simple: do not just *join* (or delay in renewing one's dues) but *add to the ranks* of those who serve, contribute, assist, and work. Success or failure is members stepping to the plate.

I could ramble further, and I could also name those who have been at the helm of a local coin club through storms, high winds, and rough seas with white caps, sadly now at rest.

Another point I present to TCN readers is to join and to support more than one local coin club: do several or even more. I hold memberships in all known northern California coin clubs and am proud member of the San Diego Numismatic Society, the second oldest local coin club west of the Mississippi, founded in 1937, and the San Bernadino County Coin Club (SBCCC), founded by the legendary Bryan Burke, 75 years ago.

Sidebars: The SBCCC newsletter has an editor who includes jokes, all clean, and recipes! In addition, for example, the Sacramento Valley Coin Club sometimes publishes nicely written and authoritative articles, not lengthy, from its members, which I have copied some and disseminated.

In short, expand and enhance your numismatics.

Concluding, I am most willing to join local coin clubs. I believe in local coin clubs and have committed my twilight years to their promoting and advocating. Contact me: EMPERORI@juno.com or PO Box 4003, Vallejo, California, 94590-0400.

Enjoying Your Hobby?

Are you grateful for the fun you've had over the years?

Consider the enjoyment future generations can have if they're properly introduced to numismatics. Sure would be nice if there was an organization that was set-up to help spread the word...

Hey, that's just what CSNA and NASC do!

And now, you can help them to ensure that others get the message about our terrific educational hobby by making a tax-deductible donation today. Simply send a check to either of the association corresponding secretaries (addresses on page 9), identify your gift as a "fund-raising donation", and then receive acknowledgment in TCN (or not, as you wish) along with a tax-deductible receipt.

Around the State...

Club Reporter—North
Michael S. Turrini
P.O. Box 4003
Vallejo, CA 94590-0400
emperori@juno.com

Club Reporter—South
Virginia Bourke
10601 Vista Camino
Lakeside, CA 92040-1605
vlbourke@cox.net

Ginny's Gleanings: The good news is August! Can winter be far behind? This summer is the hottest in human history all over the world. Southern California is not so bad compared to Phoenix. Air conditioned coin shows are very successful with renewed collector interest somewhat due to the Covid-19 shutdown. Coinarama in San Diego was in a new venue after 50 years in the same place. The new venue was well-liked by all the dealers who were kept very busy selling. Kudos to Steve Fahrlender, Darlene Cervantes, and others. Past-ANA President Walter Ostromecki and John Grost manned the *Coins for Kids* table which worked out very nicely. Amaze your friends and tell them that this year ends as 12/31/23. "The most dangerous creation of any society is the man who has nothing to lose."—James Baldwin

Michael's Musings: Well, welcome to my section for our "Around The State." Again, I reiterate the need to receive, in hard-copy, newsletter/bulletins from local coin clubs plus have an intense issue deciphering the use of initials in place of full names. This may seem a security or personal preference; however, it makes any real reporting, and citing and crediting, quite difficult. To this end, those newsletters/bulletins, sadly, shall be ignored and certainly have much less coverage. Again, I can be contacted at PO Box 4003, Vallejo, California, 94590-0400 or PO Box 4104, Vallejo, California, 94590-0410, or at EMPERORI@juno.com.

Club Reports...

WHITTIER COIN CLUB Phil Chang gave each member at the June meeting a copy of the 800,000 die currency banknote. **Richard Mclendon** shared his silver/gold meter in June. **Herb Miles** shared his newest book on so-called dollars. **LaMont Mitchell** showed off an 87 peso coin from Patagonia; the minter was age 87 and only 87 were minted.

VERDUGO HILLS COIN CLUB Somehow this club forgot to send me their bulletin but I will bring everyone up to date when I get it.

VALLEJO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY has had discussion theme programs at its recent monthly meetings: *Security* and *When You Go*, the latter about handling a numismatic estate. The society is looking forward to its *Joint Christmas Party* in December. **Michael S. Turrini** gave a remembrance of the late Ronald Lee Miller at the society's July meeting, sharing some of Ron's experiences and recommendations to enhance one's hobby. To enhance attendance, the society has a maximum 30 lot limit in its auction and is transitioning to a 6 p.m. meeting start, convenient to out-of-towners.

STANISLAUS COUNTY COIN CLUB President Nicholas Lopez wrote in the club's September *Gold Strike* an interesting and provocative encouragement for SCCC members to expand and to enhance their organized numismatic experience: "By promoting and elevating other clubs, we are elevating our own club. I will welcome those that want to share details of upcoming meetings, shows, raffle (drawing) ticket sales other clubs. I just ask that you do the same when attending those other clubs' meetings and promote" our own club. His remark sparks the adage that "tides raise all ships." Well said.

SAN JOSE COIN CLUB continues as best under the leadership of "King" **Lyle Okamoto** and ***Todo Dinero* Editor Al Lo**. While attendance is down from recent years, *Todo Dinero* verifies strong participation with the *Show 'n Tells*. The recent August meeting had two *Other Hobbies*: **Keith Scott** with *Electronic Parts*, and Al Lo with *Currency Serial Numbers*. The September meeting heard renowned numismatist **Dr. David Goya** talk on *CAC and CACG*, the new grading service.

SAN DIEGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY John Grost provided three short programs in June. One of them was aimed at *Big Money*. **Steve Fahrlender** brought in several banknotes from Russia, France, and others. Because the July meeting fell on the fourth it was canceled. In August, **Mike Shaw** shared what he got at Coinarama: a silver US medal featuring the two assassinated presidents (Lincoln and Garfield) issued in the 1880's. Steve shared his 1918 $2 note featuring a battleship of the New York Class. **Ken Spindler** shared his 1793 coin issued during the French Revolution. **Ken Berger** located a California gold coin for his collection.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY COIN CLUB June was the "birthday month" celebrating 75 years with cake and sparkling apple juice as well as several gold door prizes. Hard working **President Alex Jaramillo** missed all the excitement but is recovering nicely from major heart surgery. Everyone missed him and all wish him a swift recovery. The birthday party was well attended and the main prize was an 1860 Guatemala 4-reales gold coin, a fairly scarce coin.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY COIN CLUB Its newsletter, edited by **Mike Grieneisen**, is always great, and your club reporter has downloaded and disseminated to many others, around our Golden State, across the entire nation, and up on into Canada. The most current issue has a multi-page article by the respected **JOHN BITHER** titled "Artistic Competition Coins"! Wow, did I learn reading the article. The SVCC continues to be a leading coin club among local northern California coin clubs.

REDWOOD EMPIRE COIN CLUB Continuing with the progressive leadership of **Merle V. Avila**, now in his third decade as the club's president. Wow! The club celebrates in 2024 its diamond jubilee, 1949-2024 and has begun soliciting medal designs. The club received an email inquiry about some wooden flats done in the 1970s. As your club reporter remembers, the club once was a prolific issuer of wood money. **Dr. Charles Catlett** edits the club's monthly newsletter, with detailed reviews of the quite provocative *Show 'n Tells*.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY Your club reporter and "Doctor" Lloyd G. Chan attended and enjoyed the society's Hawaiian style summer picnic last June, famous for the requirement of Hawaiian shirts. Recent PCNS presenters have been **Douglas Ward**, speaking on *Half Unions*, and **John Duff**, on *Early Toy Coins*. This society meets only by Zoom. **Stephen M. Huston** edits the electronic monthly *Bulletin*.

LONG BEACH COIN CLUB This club features an auction, *Show & Tell*, and delicious refreshments every meeting. August was *Bourse Night* with prizes and sodas for all. **David Schwager** has booked the meeting night for the duration of 2023.

LIBERTY NUMISMATIC SOCIETY Update: The society continues to be unable to locate and to schedule a consistent and convenient meeting venue.

INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF SAN DIEGO Jeff DePry provided a Powerpoint program both virtual and live with stunning classical coins entitled *Some of My Early Coins – Hadrian Travel Series*. He shared some of his collection also so members could handle the coins and brought maps for all to follow his talk. In July members enjoyed a *Bourse Night* with tables set up and an auction. **Ken Aring** sold some of his rare books and was very happy as were the people who bought the books. **Mike Shaw** shared three new lifesaving

medals he had recently acquired from a Stack's auction. One was a very rare gold medal.

HEMET COIN CLUB In May members participated in the coin sale and auction. A picnic in June was enjoyed by all. **Vice President Phil DeAugustino** spoke in July on *Proof and Mint State Franklin Halves*.

HEARTLAND COIN CLUB This club is back to meeting at the Bostonia Recreation Center where they have been for years. *Quarters* was the June theme and many members responded. **President Jose Gallego** shared his collection with many new error coins in it. In July, the theme was *Half Dollars* and it also proved to be a popular theme with many members participating.

GREATER ORANGE COUNTY COIN CLUB Richard Adams was the speaker in June; his topic *The Restoration of Columbian Iconography: One Collector's Vision for the Renewal of the Face of US Money*. Members enjoyed their *Bourse Night* in July. In August, world traveler and always entertaining **Brad Yonaka** spoke on his recent world tour with an emphasis on numismatics.

FRESNO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY James Obler edits *The Fresno Numismatist*, and with the September issue he did a short and quite informative article on the six Roman Imperial members named Julia: "The Julia coins are pretty interesting. When you examine these pieces, you can appreciate the image and history of these important women from Ancient Times, which creates a personal connection to our distant past." Longtime member **Randy Clifton**, and a past president, spoke on the 1873CC no arrows Seated Liberty dime at the society's August meeting.

FAIRFIELD COIN CLUB Monica Espinosa has taken the editorship of the club's monthly *Moneygram*, elevating to full color and adding questions and short articles. The August meeting had your club reporter leading an exchange based on the theme *Buy The Book Before The Coins*. Chiming in and sharing their respective references were **"Doctor" Lloyd G. Chan** and **Donald L. Hill**. The club has adjusted its meetings to being at 6 p.m., making an earlier adjournment. The club, along with its neighbor, the Vallejo Numismatic Society, is holding a *Bid or Box Auction* at its October meeting.

DIABLO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY Daniel T. Dicarlo is editor of the society's multi-page full color *Diablo Die Break*. Speaking of the *Diablo Die Break*, your club reporter's letter to the editor was reprinted in the September issue as was published first in the August 23 *Numismatic News*. **Jose Raul Ramirez** presented an excellent *Reales To Pesos* at the August meeting. His program is also scheduled later during the Joint Forum of CSNA and the Northern California Numismatic Association on November 18. **Larry Casagrande** is coordinating the October coin show and sold-out the bourse four months in-advance!

DELTA COIN CLUB remains active and has a Saturday, October 21, coin show scheduled, with a major drawing valued at $4,500 in prizes. **Jared W. Moe** doubles as the club's president and show coordinator. If TCN readers receive this issue in time, your club reporter would staff a combination hobby information and youth table and enjoy meeting fellow readers.

CUPERTINO COIN CLUB Allison Paker continues as the club's *Coin Press* Editor, doing a quite nice presentation. The club is led by **Suzanne Trigonis**, and it has had a solid attendance at its monthly second Friday meetings. The auctioneer is 21year-old **Griffin Goza**, who is also the club's historian and official photographer. Recently, the club joined their neighbors, the San Jose Coin Club, with a *Joint Picnic*. **Griffin Goza**, **Gran Goza**, **Bill Meadows**, plus **"King Lyle" Okamoto** did the barbecue honors: "This calmed the 'Hungry Mob' and the 'Crisis' was averted!"

COVINA COIN CLUB An *Extended Hobby Night* or *Show And Tell* was the program in June. In July, *Islamic Coinage II: the Eastern Provinces 820-1258* was presented by **John**. Members are buying tickets for the gold drawing.

COINEERS Andrew Carmen provided a talk in June on *Grading: PDS (planchet, die and strike)*. Junior member **Jayden Brooks** presented the July program speaking on US gold and silver coins.

CHULA VISTA COIN CLUB Members brought in many different collections in response to the theme *Type Coins*. **Joe Swinko** brought in type sets from Panama, Guadalupe, Greenland, Mexico, and Canada. Collectors were able to purchase the coin books in the past. **John Wachter** shared his complete US set of type coins. **Dan Siso** shared his more modern type set which included many newly issued gold coins. In August a potluck was held and enjoyed by all the members. The theme was *What I bought at Coinarama*. **Steve Fahrlender** shared his graded 1918 $2 note featuring a battleship of the New York class. **Ahtio Nance** showed off a $100 national banknote from Cleveland. The club has signed up five new members recently.

BURBANK COIN CLUB There were two new guests at the July meeting and many more regular members. Winners of the drawing were **Alfred**, **John**, **Phil**, **Dustin**, **Dennie**, **George**, and **Jeanne**.

BAY CITIES COIN CLUB In June **Bernie**, **Phil**, **Richard**, **Andy**, and **Marc** set up a spinning wheel at the El Segundo Hometown Fair and had kids standing in line to spin. They all had a ball. The *White Elephant Sale* fund raiser in July was very successful. August was the first club meeting in its new location: Covenant Presbyterian Church in Los Angeles. (Note: according to the book *1000 California Place Names* [Berkeley Press, 3rd edition], "El Segundo" was named by Standard Oil of California for its second refinery). Marc provided an educa-

tional program *Proper Use of Coin Care* in August. A big thank you to **Aubrey** for sending me the newsletters.

ANCIENT COIN CLUB OF LOS ANGELES David Hendin, renowned numismatist and author spoke in June using Zoom and in person. His topic was *Enjoying Coins and Archaeology of the Holy Land*. This club has over 3,572 Facebook followers. The May book sale was the best ever bringing in almost $2,500. **Mike Cozzolina** woke up really early to purchase a magnificent 2500 year old silver hemidrachm from an auction in New York. *Ancient Coins that Tell a Story* was presented by **Randy Butler** in July. **Barry Rightman** shared his tetradrachm of Emperor Trajan Decius featuring a beautiful eagle circa 249-251 CE. **Paul Bredt** presented the August talk on *Roman Votas Coins for the Wishing Well*.

ALAMEDA COIN CLUB has substituted its *Thick And Thin Times* with monthly mass email announcements. The club does a hybrid meeting, Zoom and in-person, at the local Alameda Public Library, still on the first Tuesdays.

Enjoying Your Hobby?

Ever wonder what's going to become of it in the future?

Who will be enjoying the "mystique" when the current crop of "greybeards" is gone? Better hope someone promotes it to the general population and gets young people involved at an impressionable age...

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You can help to ensure there will be someone interested in your collection when it comes time to pass it along by making a tax-deductible donation today. Simply send a check to either of the association corresponding secretaries (addresses on page 8), identify your gift as a "fund-raising donation", and then receive acknowledgment in TCN (or not, as you wish) along with a tax-deductible receipt.

Directory of Member Clubs

Changes should be sent by a club officer via mail to the applicable association's corresponding secretary. CSNA and NASC membership status is indicated in parentheses at the end of each club's listing.

Alameda Coin Club—meets 1st Tuesday, 6:15 p.m., Alameda Free Library, 1550 Oak Street, Alameda; mailing address: P.O. Box 2880, Alameda, CA 94501-0880. Mail virtual meeting link requests to their P.O. Box. (CSNA)

Ancient Coin Club of Los Angeles—meets 2nd Sunday, 1:00 p.m., Skirball Cultural Center, Classroom 161, 2701 N. Sepulveda Blvd., Los Angeles; mailing address: Ancient Coin Club of Los Angeles, P.O. Box 370602, Reseda, CA 91337; Website: www.accla.org; email: acclacontact@gmail.com. (NASC, CSNA)

Bay Cities Coin Club—meets 2nd Thursday, 6:30 p.m., Covenant Presbyterian Church, 6323 West 80th St., Los Angeles; mailing address: P.O. Box 452025, Los Angeles, CA 90045; email: baycitiescoinclub@hotmail.com. (NASC)

Burbank Coin Club—meets 1st Wednesday, 6:00 p.m., Joslyn Center (Nutrition Room), 1301 W. Olive Ave., Burbank; mailing address: P.O. Box 5207, Sherman Oaks, CA 91413. (NASC)

California State Numismatic Association—meets up to twice a year during CSNA conventions at various locations; mailing address: CSNA, P.O. Box 4003, Vallejo, CA 94590; email: csnalibrary@gmail.com; Website: www.calcoin.org. (NASC)

Chula Vista Coin Club—meets 1st Thursday, 6:30 p.m., Bonita-Sunnyside Fire Department, Training Room, 4900 Bonita Road, Bonita; mailing address: 10601 Vista Camino, Lakeside, CA 92040; Website: www.chulavistacoinclub.org. (CSNA, NASC)

Coineers Coin Club—meets 3rd Tuesday, 6:00 p.m., North University Community Branch Library, 8820 Judicial Drive, San Diego; mailing address: 829 Portsmouth Court, San Diego, CA 92109; Website: www.sdcoineers.org. (CSNA, NASC)

Covina Coin Club—meets 3rd Wednesday, 8:00 p.m., San Dimas Royal Mobile Homes Clubhouse, 1630 W. Covina Blvd., San Dimas; mailing address: Helen Desens, 282 W. Bygrove St., Covina, CA 91722. (CSNA, NASC)

Cupertino Coin Club—meets 2nd Friday, 7:30 p.m., St. Joseph of Cupertino Church, 10110 N. De Anza Blvd., Cupertino, CA; mailing address: P.O. Box 448, Cupertino, CA 95015-0448; email: CupertinoCoinClub@gmail.com; Website: www.cupertinocoinclub.org. (CSNA)

Delta Coin Club of California—meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, 7:30 p.m., Eagles Hall, 1492 Bourbon Street, Stockton, CA 95204; mailing address: P.O. Box 690761, Stockton, CA 95269-0761; email: deltacoinclub@gmail.com. (CSNA)

DHHS Numismaniacs Coin Club—meets periodically, Dana Hills High School, 33333 Golden Lantern, Dana Point, CA; Mrs. Mary Danna (club advisor), email: dhhsnumismaniacs@gmail.com *or* text @DHHSNumismaniacs to 23559 for updates about the club. (NASC)

Diablo Numismatic Society—meets 3rd Thursday, 7:00 p.m., Clayton Library, 6125 Clayton Road, Clayton, CA 94517; contact: President Kyle Anderson, 925-382-8825; email: info@diablocoinclub.org; Website: www.diablocoinclub.org. (CSNA)

Edmonton Numismatic Society (Canada)—meets 2nd Wednesday, 7:15 p.m., Royal Canadian Legion Br #255, 10427 174th St NW., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T5T 6A1; email: info_ens@yahoo.ca. (NASC)

Fairfield Coin Club—meets 4th Wednesday (except December), 7:00 p.m., Grace Episcopal Church, Parish Hall #1, corner of First and Kentucky Streets, Fairfield; mailing address: P.O. Box 944, Fairfield, CA 94533-0094. (CSNA)

Fremont Coin Club—meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday, 7:00 p.m., Holy Trinity Lutheran Church, 38801 Blacow Rd., Fremont; mailing address: P.O. Box 1401, Fremont, CA 94538-0140; Website: www.FremontCoinClub.org. (CSNA)

Fresno Numismatic Society—meets 2nd Tuesday, 7:30 p.m., Las Palmas Masonic Center, 2992 E. Clinton Ave. Fresno ; mailing address: P.O. Box 11525, Fresno, CA 93773-1525; email: admin@fresnocoinclub.com; Website: www.fresnocoinclub.com. (CSNA)

Glendale Coin Club—meets 2nd Friday, 7:00 p.m., La Crescenta Library, 2809 Foothill Blvd., La Crescenta; mailing address: GCC, c/o Michael Kittle, P.O. Box 388, Agoura Hills, CA 91376-0388; email: mike@kittlecoins.com; Website: www.GlenCoin.com. (NASC)

Greater Orange County Coin Club—meets 2nd Wednesday, 7:00 p.m., Orange Coast Unitarian Universalist Church, 2845 Mesa Verde Dr. E. Costa Mesa; mailing address: 2032 Kornat Drive, Costa Mesa, CA 92626; email: bill.pfeifer@sbcglobal.net; phone: (714) 546-0931; Website: www.occoinclub.com. (CSNA, NASC)

Heartland Coin Club—meets 3rd Wednesday, 6:30 p.m., Bostonia Rec. Center, 1049 Bostonia St., El Cajon; mailing address: P.O. Box 191448, San Diego, CA 92159; email: jmgallego@losgallego.com. (CSNA, NASC)

Hemet Numismatists—meets 3rd Wednesday, 1:30 p.m., OPTUM Community Center, 1850 W. Florida Ave., Hemet; mailing address: P.O. Box 36, Hemet, CA 92546; www.hemetcoinclub.com. (CSNA, NASC)

International Numismatic Society of San Diego—meets 4th Wednesday, 5:15 p.m., Allied Gardens Rec. Center – Gardens Room, 5155 Greenbrier Ave., San Diego; mailing address: P.O. Box 161081, San Diego, CA 92176; Website: www.inssd.org. (CSNA, NASC)

Las Vegas Numismatic Society—meets 2nd Saturday, 3:00 p.m., University United Methodist Church, 4412 South Maryland Parkway, Las Vegas, NV; Website: http://lasvegascoinclub.com. (CSNA, NASC)

Leisure World Coin Club—meets 2nd Wednesday, 1:30 p.m., Clubhouse No. 3, Room 2, Seal Beach Leisure World; mailing address: Mike Supple, 13421 Del Monte Rd., #24D, Seal Beach, CA 90740; email: supplemike5@gmail.com. (NASC)

Liberty Numismatic Society—meets 3rd Wednesday, 7:00 p.m., Millbrae City Library, 1 Library Avenue, Millbrae; mailing address: P.O. Box 300, Millbrae, CA 94030-0300; Website: LNS.ANAclubs.org. (CSNA)

Livermore Valley Coin Club—meets 3rd Tuesday, 7:15 p.m., Cattlemen's Restaurant, 2882 Kitty Hawk Rd., Livermore; mailing address: P.O. Box 610, Livermore, CA 94550. (CSNA)

Long Beach Coin Club—meets 1st Monday, 7:00 p.m., Millikan High School Cafeteria, 2800 Snowden Ave., Long Beach; mailing address: P.O. Box 8101, Long Beach, CA 90808. (CSNA, NASC)

Military Coin Club—meets 2nd Monday, 6:30 p.m., Bonita-Sunnyside Library, 4375 Bonita Rd., Bonita; mailing address: Steve Fahrlender, 1342 Valencia Loop, Chula Vista, CA 91910; email address: MilitaryCoinClub@gmail.com. (CSNA)

Northern California Numismatic Association—mailing address: Michael S. Turrini, P.O. Box 4104, Vallejo, CA 94590-0410; email: EmperorI@juno.com. (CSNA)

Numismatic Association of Southern California—meets four times per year; mailing address: Walt Ostromecki, 5914 Hesperia Avenue, Encino, CA 91316-1014; email: ostromecki@money.org; Website: www.NASC.net. (CSNA)

Pacific Coast Numismatic Society—meets 4th Wednesday, 7:30 p.m., Fort Mason Center, Building C, San Francisco; mailing address: P.O. Box 475656, San Francisco, CA 94147-5656; Website: www.pcns.org. (CSNA)

Pennsylvania Association of Numismatists—meets at PAN conventions; mailing address: PAN, 1985 Lincoln Way, Suite 23 #225, White Oak, PA 15131; email: pancoins@gmail.com; Website: www.pancoins.org. (CSNA)

Polk County Coin Club (Oregon)—meets 3rd Tuesday, 7:00 p.m., Monmouth Senior Center, Monmouth, OR; John Brown, (503) 362-9123; email: brownjoheil65@gmail.com. (NASC)

Redwood Empire Coin Club—meets 2nd Wednesday, 7:00 p.m., Veterans Memorial Building, 1351 Maple Avenue, Santa Rosa; mailing address: 5850 Commerce Blvd., Suite 100, Rohnert Park, CA 94928; Website: www.RedwoodEmpireCoinClub.com. (CSNA)

Sacramento Valley Coin Club—meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at 7:00 p.m., North County Corporate Yard, 5026 Don Julio Blvd., Sacramento, CA; mailing address: P.O. Box 160122, Sacramento, CA 95816; Website: SacValCC.org. (CSNA)

San Bernardino County Coin Club—meets 3rd Thursday, 7:30 p.m., Highland Senior Center, 3102 E. Highland Ave., Highland, CA; mailing address: P.O. Box 311141, Fontana, CA 92331-1141. (CSNA, NASC)

San Diego County Inter-Club Numismatic Council—meets 1st Saturday in February, May, August and November, 10:00 a.m., Allied Gardens Rec. Center – Gardens Room, 5155 Greenbrier Ave., San Diego; mailing address: 10601 Vista Camino, Lakeside, CA 92040; Website: www.coinarama.org. (CSNA)

San Diego Numismatic Society—meets 1st Tuesday, 6:15 p.m., Allied Gardens Rec. Center – Gardens Room, 5155 Greenbrier Ave., San Diego; mailing address: 10601 Vista Camino, Lakeside, CA 92040. (CSNA, NASC)

San Jose Coin Club—meets 2nd Wednesday, 7:30 p.m., American Legion Hall, Post #318, 1504 Minnesota Avenue, San Jose; mailing address: P.O. Box 5621, San Jose, CA 95150-5621; Website: www.sanjosecoinclub.org. (CSNA)

Santa Maria Coin Club—meets 3rd Wednesday, 7:00 p.m., Elwin Mussell Senior Center, 510 East Park Ave. Santa Maria; mailing address: P.O. Box 7186, Santa Maria, CA 93456. (CSNA, NASC)

Stanislaus County Coin Club—meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday, 7:00 p.m., Denny's Restaurant, 1525 McHenry Ave., Modesto; mailing address: P.O. Box 1672, Modesto, CA 95353-1672; Website: www.stancocoinclub.org. (CSNA)

Upland Coin Club—meets 3rd Saturday (January-November) and 2nd Saturday (December), 2:30 p.m., 331 East I Street (private residence), Ontario; email: Sandragk57@gmail.com. (NASC)

Vallejo Numismatic Society—meets 1st Thursday, 6:30 p.m., Florence Douglas Senior Center, Room A, 333 Amador, Vallejo; mailing address: Michael S. Turrini, P.O. Box 4281, Vallejo, CA 94590-0428; email: EmperorI@juno.com; phone: (707) 642-0216 or (707) 246-6327. (CSNA)

Visalia Coin Club—meets 4th Tuesday, 7:30 p.m., Amigos Restaurant (Banquet Room), 5113 W. Walnut Ave., Visalia; email: bill.terry@sbcglobal.net. (CSNA)

Western States Token Society (WESTS)—meets annually; mailing address: P.O. Box 723, Merced, CA 95341. (CSNA)

Western Wooden Money Club—meets at various San Francisco Bay area local coin shows, about four times per year; mailing address: Michael S. Turrini, P.O. Box 3467, Fairfield, CA 94533-3467; email: EmperorI@juno.com. (CSNA)

Whittier Coin Club—meets 2nd Friday, 6:00 p.m., 10005 S. Cole Rd., Whittier, East Whittier United Methodist Church; mailing address: 540 Teakwood Ave., La Habra, CA 90631; email: phil.chang540@gmail.com. (CSNA, NASC)

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Calendar of Events

...mark your calendars and plan to attend!

We use www.CalCoin.org and www.NASC.net as the sources for TCN. To include your event please send information regarding the event to CSNA Webmaster Lloyd Chan at lchanfizx@aol.com and NASC Webmaster Jim Phillips at jimjumper83@gmail.com.

October 28	**Heartland Coin Club Coin Show**, Cunnane Social Center at Guardian Angels Catholic Church, 9310 Dalehurst Rd., Santee, Jose M. Gallegos, 619-261-3610.
October 29	**Glendale Coin Club Coin Show**, Van Nuys Masonic Hall, 14750 Sherman Way, Van Nuys, Mike Kittle, 818-451-9199.
November 3-4	**Bakersfield Coin Show**, Hyatt Place, 310 Coffee Rd., Bakersfield, John Ward, 559-967-8067.
November 3-4	**Sacramento Coin Show**, Lions Gate Hotel, 3410 Westover Street, Peter McIntosh, 916-317-9055.
November 5	**North County Monthly Coin Show**, Embassy Suites Hotel, 3100 Frontera St., Anaheim, Kerry Pieropan, 714-271-8946, www.pacificexposllc.com.
November 10-11	**South Bay / Sunnyvale Coin Show**, Domain Hotel, 1085 East El Camino Real, Sunnyvale, Bill Green, 925-351-7605.
November 17-18	**Bakersfield Coin Show**, Hyatt Place, 310 Coffee Rd., Bakersfield, John Ward, 559-967-8067.
November 17-18	**Merced Coin Show**, American Legion Post 83, 939 W. Main St., Merced, John Ward, 559-967-8067.
December 1-3	**The Vegas National**, Palace Station Hotel, 2411 W. Sahara Ave., Las Vegas, NV, Dawn, 888-350-5188.
December 3	**North County Monthly Coin Show**, Embassy Suites Hotel, 3100 Frontera St., Anaheim, Kerry Pieropan, 714-271-8946, www.pacificexposllc.com.
December 8-9	**Visalia Coin Show**, Memorial Hall, 609 W. Center Ave., Visalia, John Ward, 559-967-8067.
December 9	**San Francisco International Numismatic Bourse**, Double Tree Hotel, 275 S. Airport Blvd., S. San Francisco, Scott Griffin, 415-601-8661.
December 10	**Sacramento Coin Show**, Lions Gate Hotel, 3410 Westover Street, McClellan Park, Peter McIntosh, 916-317-9055.
December 10	**Van Nuys Coin Show**, Van Nuys Masonic Hall, 14750 Sherman Way, Van Nuys, Richard Murachanian, 661-287-1651.

January 5-6	**Fresno Coin Show**, American Legion Post 509, 3509 N. First St., Fresno, John Ward, 559-967-8067.
January 7	**North County Monthly Coin Show**, Embassy Suites Hotel, 3100 Frontera St., Anaheim, Kerry Pieropan, 714-271-8946, www.pacificexposllc.com.
January 13-14	**Arcadia Coin, Currency, and Collectibles Show**, Arcadia Masonic Lodge, 50 W. Duarte Rd., Arcadia, Scott McNatt, 818-667-2329.
January 19-20	**NorCal - East Bay/Concord Coin Show**, The Clarion Hotel, 1050 Burnett Ave., Concord, Bill Green, 925-351-7605.
January 21	**Carmel Coin Show**, American Legion Hall, 8th & Dolores Street, Carmel, Scott Griffin, 415-601-8661.
February 1-3	**Long Beach Coin, Stamp & Collectibles Expo**, Convention Center, 100 S. Pine Ave., 888-743-9316, info@longbeachexpo.com.
February 4	**North County Monthly Coin Show**, Embassy Suites Hotel, 3100 Frontera St., Anaheim, Kerry Pieropan, 714-271-8946, www.pacificexposllc.com.
February 16-17	**Redwood Empire Coin Club 54th Annual Coin Show**, E. L. Finley Building, Sonoma County Fairgrounds,1350 Bennett Valley Road, Santa Rosa, Merle Avila, 707-953-3711.
February 23-24	**Sacramento Coin Show**, Lions Gate Hotel, 3410 Westover Street, McClellan Park, Peter McIntosh, 916-317-9055.
February 25	**Van Nuys Coin Show**, Van Nuys Masonic Hall, 14750 Sherman Way, Van Nuys, Richard Murachanian, 661-287-1651.
March 3	**Livermore Valley Coin Clubs 60th Annual Spring Coin Show**, Livermore Elks, Lodge 940, Larkspur Drive, Livermore, J. Mitchell, 925-548-6197.
March 9-10	**Buena Park Coin Show**, Retail Clerks Hall, 8550 Stanton Ave., Kerry Pieropan, (714) 271-8946, www.pacificexposllc.com.

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CSNA

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NASC

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Articles—should be relevant to money collecting or numismatic club experiences, and are accepted with the understanding that they are unrestricted from publication. Please indicate if the article has been previously published, and if so, where. Digital files are preferred via e-mail to gregsburns@gmail.com; typed copy is also acceptable mailed to *The California Numismatist*, P.O. Box 1181, Claremont, CA 91711. The author's name and contact information should appear on the first page or on an accompanying cover letter or e-mail. *The California Numismatist* reserves the right to edit all items for format or content. As a guide to the general writing style typically preferred for use in our publication, please see the journal's website at www.calnumismatist.com.

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Annual Awards—Each contributor to *The California Numismatist* is eligible for consideration for prestigious literary awards. These awards are conferred annually and are accompanied by the eternal gratitude of the editor.

Next deadline for material submission: November 15, 2023

Advertising

General—*The California Numismatist* is an educational journal published four times per year and distributed to all California State Numismatic Association (CSNA) and Numismatic Association of Southern California (NASC) members as a membership benefit. Print run is approximately 700 and most issues are 80 pages or more. All advertising is accepted subject to the approval of the editor.

Guidelines—Digital files preferred, but we are happy to make your ad up for you at no charge with sufficient advance notice. Digital proofs of your ad can be provided upon request and at that time ad revisions may be requested. Annual ads may be changed at each issue.

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Rates

Space	B/W Per Issue	B/W Annually	Color Per Issue	Color Annually
Inside Rear Cover	n/a	540	n/a	810
Full Page	140	400	210	600
Half Page	85	250	125	375
Quarter Page	45	130	75	210

Publication Deadlines—February 15, May 15, August 15, and November 15.

Numismatic Nostalgia

Sixty Years Ago

- *The NASC Quarterly* ran a photo of the first, second, and third place trophies for upcoming convention, the largest being for "best in show" and measuring 56 inches tall!
- CSNA's *Calcoin News* ran the inaugural "President's Report" for new officer Winn Osborne. Also in this issue was a report on the "faithful four", "intrepid pioneers who have attended every lasat one of the thirty-two CSNA conventions," consisting of Irving Knickerbocker, Mattie Knickerbocker, Roy Hill, and Leonel C. Panosh.
- The executive boards of both CSNA and NASC passed resolutions banning and discouraging "copies, restrikes and replicas."

Thirty Years Ago

- In the third issue for the year *Calcoin News* reported a new president, David Lange, a new editor, Regan Shea, and a total of 1,055 members. Michael Turrini's expertise on the Iowa statehood centennial commemorative half-dollar appeared in the pages.
- *The NASC Quarterly* found itself between editors on the heels of winning the ANA "best regional publication" award. Harold Katzman reported on the departure from California of two major contributors to the state numismatic scene, Albert and Virginia Hall, who were leaving to retire in Las Vegas.

Fifteen Years Ago

- TCN won it's fourth in a row ANA best regional publication award. First place every year since it's inception in 2004 (i.e. for publication years 2004-2007). Heady times.
- The 2007 TCN literary award presentations were held at the 2008 Golden State Coin Show banquet, with author Jim Wells taking the top prize for best article of the year. Jim's had a habit of pulling off this type of performance. He's tough competition in the literary awards game!

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